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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1871. NO. 100.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

A General Insurance Bill Introduced—The Lyndall-Dechert Contest in the Hands of a Democratic Committee—The Lamon Certificate Informal—The River Obstruction Resolutions Passed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1871.

SENATE.

Committee on Divorces.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Divorces as Messrs. Randall, Duncan, Albright, Rutan and Hensey.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Davis—Providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies, and for the licensing of foreign insurance companies. It is a voluminous general bill, covering seventy pages of manuscript, dividing insurance companies into six classes; first, fire insurance, marine insurance, and fire and marine; second, life annuity and trust companies; third, health and accident companies; fourth, fidelity and safe deposit companies; fifth, plate and glass and steam boiler insurance companies; sixth, live stock thief detecting companies. Five hundred copies were ordered printed.

By Mr. Anderson—Authorizing one per cent. tax in McKeesport for borough purposes; also, a bill extending the powers of the City Superintendent of Common Schools of Pittsburgh to Birmingham.

By Mr. Rutan—Divorcing Enoch and Mary M. Fowler.

By Mr. Brooks—Joint resolution concerning the State Military Agency at Washington city, removing custody of documents to the office of the Adjutant General.

Adjournment.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution to adjourn to-day till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Billingfelt moved to amend by substituting 3 P. M. Disagreed to by a party vote, the Democrats voting no, and Mr. Davis's resolution was carried.

The Lyndall-Dechert Contest.

Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution referring the petition in the Lyndall-Dechert contested election case to a committee of five Senators, with instructions to report thereon on Monday next.

Mr. White opposed this in a lengthy speech, urging the illegality of the proceeding. The first duty was to draw a committee to try the case. The object of the Democracy was to violate the solemnity of the close and binding oath administered to the Contested Election Committee.

Mr. Buckalew answered at great length, citing a number of authorities for this proceeding. In 1844 the same thing was done in the case of Chapman. The Select Committee in this case reported the petition of the contestant not in due legal form, and no committee was drawn. This inquiry was regular and proper. He was informed that several Senators were not satisfied that this petition was in due form. He cited the action of the House yesterday, where a petition was declared not conformable to the law, without even reference to a committee for examination.

Mr. Olmstead urged that in the Chapman case quoted by Senator Buckalew, there was no certificate whatever of qualifications of the petitioners. In this case there could be no doubt about the accuracy of the certificate. If this resolution passed, it would establish a precedent disastrous to the object and purpose of the act of 1869—the prevention of action by party majorities to prevent contests of seats fraudulently obtained. Everybody on this floor knew that if this committee was appointed, no contested election committee would ever be drawn in the case, and further, that no other committee would ever be drawn if the majority were disposed to prevent it. The precedent would cut both ways. Mr. Furman urged the absurdity of drawing a committee when there was no case.

Mr. White contended that the committee might occupy so much time that the complainant would have no time whatever to amend the petition if technically wrong in any respect.

Mr. Buckalew said his opinion was that one of the petitioners, R. T. Dill, never signed the petition.

Mr. White raised the question that in calling the yeas and nays Dechert had no right to vote on the resolution, and quoted the case of R. F. Stockton, in the United States Senate, in which the Senate decreed that Mr. Stockton had no right to vote. He moved that Dechert's name be omitted from the call.

The Speaker said he had no right to rule on the question pertaining to the right of a Senator on the floor to vote.

Mr. Davis then moved to amend the resolution by increasing the number to seven. Accepted.

Mr. Mumma moved to amend by requiring the Committee to report before twelve o'clock on Monday. Accepted.

The resolution then passed by a party vote, 17 to 16.

Speaker appointed on said Committee Messrs. Buckalew, Petriken, Dill, Furman, Davis, Graham and Kerr—five Democrats and two Republicans.

Mr. Davis moved to refer that part of the Governor's message treating of the subject of military interference at elections to the Committee on Elections. Adopted.

A message from the Governor was read, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, complaining of undue interference with the Erie Marine Hospital improvements, made and contemplated by the United States engineer in the harbor of Erie. The Governor recommended an examination of the matter, and co-operation with the United States Government. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The contested election case of Lamon, Republican, occupied all day, and Mr. Reinoehl moved a reconsideration of the resolution agreeing to draw a committee. Carried by a party vote, all Republicans voting aye except Mann, Warner, and White.

The Speaker then decided the certificate attached to the petition was conformable to the law. The Democrats appealed, and the Republican majority sustained the Speaker's decision.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Mann, White, Reinoehl, Cornog, Miller, Prizer, Meek, Skinner, and McGowan as appointed the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

A bill from the Senate validating the Allegheny sewage bonds was passed. Also the Ohio river obstruction resolutions.

Adjourned till Monday night.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a communication from the committee representing the Pennsylvania Legislature, Common Council and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, giving reasons why the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence should be held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts and expenditures of the government for any fiscal year since that ending June 1st, 1866, has been published, as required by the Constitution and laws, and if not, why not?

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the present consideration of the resolution, when it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate took up the House resolution for a joint ocean cable committee.

Mr. BAYARD said the passage of the resolution through the House had been effected, he would not say in an underhanded way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation which was essential to the dignity of public business. He was unwilling to consider hastily a resolution which had been slipped through another branch of Congress. He preferred to wait some legitimate expression of the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. WILSON remarked that ocean cable enterprises were deserving of encouragement, therefore he wanted definite action on the subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS was satisfied the House would not reconsider its action, but after what had been said he would not press the matter.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to authorize an increase in the five per cent. funding bonds to $[illegible],000,000, interest payable quarterly, with amendments leaving the payment of interest quarterly at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of funding bonds shall not be increased. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to establish the salaries of officers of the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed consideration of the legislative, elective and judicial appropriation bill. Appropriations for the department of agriculture and education gave rise to protracted discussion on the subject of education.

Mr. HOAR declared there were more ignorant people to-day in the District of Columbia than in the whole kingdom of Sweden, and that out of a population of 800,000 persons in the Territories which are under the jurisdiction of Congress, there were only 40,000 children educated in schools.

Mr. GARFIELD referred to prison statistics, showing that ninety-eight per cent. of criminals had learned no trade or handicraft, and that twenty-four per cent. had not learned to read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought that if the argument was worth anything, it would justify the establishment by Congress of a Department of Mechanics rather than a Bureau of Education.

Mr. COX moved to strike out the whole paragraph relating to the Bureau of Education and remarked that a party was coming into power that would regulate that Bureau by abolishing it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that although his State could derive no benefit from the Bureau of Education, he would vote to sustain that Bureau for those parts of the Union which had no system of common school education.

Mr. COX'S motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

Without going further on the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill providing for a commission to audit all claims for damages by the steamers Alabama and Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia, with their tenders, and for issuing bonds of the United States for payment thereof. Referred.

Mr. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent cadet Smith, of West Point Military Academy, from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of color.

Mr. RANDALL—Let him behave himself.

Mr. CONNER objected.

The House at half-past four adjourned till to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special says: Thomas Carney declines to be a candidate for the United States Senate, upon the ground that other good men are candidates, and he does not wish to complicate matters. As the plans are laid in view of Carney being a candidate, his declension has somewhat unsettled things, and it is difficult to predict the result.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 13.—This morning a resolution was offered providing for a committee to inquire into the conduct of Governor Hayes in not ordering a special election in the Third District. A warm discussion ensued, after which the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Republicans voted yea and the Democrats nay. In the Senate a petition was presented from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, asking that free trade in money be authorized. A bill was introduced in the House to reduce the rates of toll on turnpike roads to what they were before the war. A bill to abolish the office of Comptroller of the Treasury was postponed until the second Tuesday in February. The Governor sent a communication to the House this afternoon, assigning reasons for not ordering a special election to fill the vacancy of the Third Congressional District, caused by the resignation of R. C. Schenck. He claims the legal notices of such election would consume nearly the whole time of the vacancy, and that an election would be a vain and useless expense. He is sustained in this view by the opinion of the Attorney General.

CRIME.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Mike Kelly, an Irishman, was found dead near a disreputable negro house on Front street this morning. He had evidently been beaten or choked to death. Bill Carter and wife, keepers of the house, were arrested as the murderers.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commission Completed.

B. F. Wade, President White and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, Appointed—Hon. Allan G. Burton Secretary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1871.

The San Domingo Commission is now, it is believed, made up. Hon. B. F. Wade is President of the Commission, and the other members are President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston. Gen. Franz Sigel declined the appointment of Secretary to the Commission, on the ground that he did not think himself sufficiently acquainted with the Spanish language to undertake the responsible duties of the position. Hon. Allan G. Burton, of Kentucky, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Burton was at one time our Minister to Bogota, is thoroughly familiar with the Spanish language, and a gentleman of high character and excellent culture. The constitution of the Commission gives general satisfaction to all parties, and it is believed to guarantee as complete and intelligent an investigation as the circumstances of their trip will admit. The present arrangement is for the Commissioners to assemble in New York on Monday, and it is believed all will be in readiness to sail on Tuesday.

There was a long Cabinet meeting to-day, at which the only subject discussed was the San Domingo investigation. Mr. Wade was present all the time. It was arranged that only six representatives of the press should be permitted to accompany the Commission.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13.—The Cabinet session to-day was of three hours' duration, most of the time being devoted to the discussion of matters relative to the San Domingo expedition. Ex-Senator Wade was present during a portion of the session, and took part in the discussion. The question of allowing representatives of the press to accompany the expedition was talked over, and it was determined to leave the matter of furnishing permits to accompany the commission to the Secretary of the Navy. Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, has been appointed to and accepted the office of Secretary of the commission, in place of General Siegel, declined.

BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

Trial of Rev. Dr. Lanahan in New York—Organization of the Court—Dr. Lanahan's Reply to the Charges Against Him, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are investigating the charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan, met again this morning. The question of admitting reporters to the session was fully discussed, and a motion finally adopted to admit them. The following are the names of members of the Court present: Rev. Cyrus Brooks, D. D., St. Paul, Minnesota, Chairman; Rev. J. S. Bingham, Black River Conference; Rev. H. Barrister, Wisconsin Conference; Rev. C. S. Vandere, Newark Conference; Rev. F. Blades, Detroit Conference; Rev. Jas. Pike, New Hampshire Conference; Rev. G. W. Woodruff, New York East Conference; Rev. H. Stein, Baltimore Conference; Rev. J. Irwin, Central New York Conference; Rev. G. W. Maltby, Erie Conference; Rev. J. F. Kennedy, Northern Ohio Conference; Rev. J. Rothweiler, Central German Conference; Rev. B. F. Rawlins, Presiding Elder of the Indianapolis District; Rev. L. M. Vernon. Rev. J. H. Moore, of the Illinois Conference, was the only absent member of the Court. The remarks were opened with a few remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Brooks, who counselled the members to proceed with the investigation in a spirit prayer, taking carefully into consideration the impressiveness of the charges against the defendant. The following gentlemen were announced as counsel for Rev. Dr. Lanahan: Judge Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Buckley, A. J. Vanderpool, Dr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Ward, of Baltimore; Colonel Wright and Mr. Elliott. The prosecution was represented by E. L. Fancher and General Runyan as legal counsel, and Dr. Pease, presiding elder of the New York East Conference, and Rev. Geo. L. Taylor, clerical counsel. The following order of procedure was then adopted, for the guidance of members of the Court: First, that gentlemen making charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan are requested to present their testimony in the following order: Papers and specifications assigned and published; second, any person that is testifying may call to his assistance any minister or layman to corroborate his evidence; third, that Rev. Dr. Lanahan be allowed to reply to such charges; fourth, that Rev. Dr. Lanahan be allowed the same privilege of calling upon Ministers and layman as granted the prosecution; fifth, that witnesses introduced shall, when necessary, be cross-examined, and also that but one witness be allowed in the room at a time. On motion, the several charges and specifications made against Rev. Dr. Lanahan were then read.

Dr. Lanahan's answer to the different charges and specifications was read by the counsel for the defence. He says: I deny the allegations contained in specification three, charges first, as they are therein set forth. It is true that after the appearance of the article in the New York *Times*, I refused to write a denial of any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern. There had been fraud and corruption in the management of the business of said Book Concern on the part of some of the employees, and I could not truthfully deny it. I deny that I at any time represented the firm of Brown Bros. & Co., that said firm were published as defaulters on the books of the Methodist Concern. It does, however, appear from the ledger of said Book Concern that said Brown Brothers & Co. are indebted to said Concern in the sum of $[illegible] for moneys deposited, and that said indebtedness has been charged, as an uncollectable demand, to profit and loss account. I am charged with having stated that the affairs of said Book Concern were in chaos. I have made such a statement, and I believe the same strictly true. I am ready to prove that the system of book-keeping adopted by said Book Concern is an inferior system, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and that the books as kept contain erasures, substitutions and changes highly improper; that the profits of the Concern have been computed upon a fictitious basis, and inventories of property have been decreased and diminished arbitrarily to suit the necessities of particular emergencies; that great discrepancies have existed between the printed exhibits furnished to the church and the book of said Concern, such printed exhibits, in some cases, showing a profit when the books show no profit but loss; that the capital stock of the Concern is not what it is represented to be upon the books of said Concern; that improper entries have been made in said books, whereby great and important transactions have been rendered unintelligible; that many important safeguards are neglected, as a result of which a wide margin for frauds and errors exists, and important information is difficult or impossible to be accurately attained; that said books of account do not show the real condition of the affairs of said Concern, nor can a correct statement of assets or the condition upon the basis of information furnished by said books and inventories. In the single item of leather more than $25,000 worth was purchased during twenty months over and above what has been used, which never has been accounted for. In the item of paper the system of making purchases was allowed and practiced, whereby a man having no legitimate connection with the Book Concern controlled the purchase to his own profit and to the loss and discredit of the Concern. In the item of wages more than two hundred instances exist where a less amount was paid to the operatives than was or should have been paid them, or than was or should have been drawn for such payments, and less than was returned to the book-keeper as having been paid to such operatives. I did object to the manner in which the item of $20,000, charged to profit and loss, was entered upon the books, but not from the motives alleged. The entry shows that Brown Bros & Co. are indebted to the Book Concern for said amount, which is not true.

A communication from the Bishop was read by Bishop Janes, stating that it must not be understood as showing the responsibility of receiving or entertaining charges against the editors or agents, prepared or presented as they have been, and cannot act as concurrent authority in any investigation except as to the official conduct of our editor or agent.

Rev. Mr. Barrister and others then made remarks, in which they took the ground that the Court should confine itself simply to the question of official misconduct.

Rev. Mr. Pike said that Mr. Lanahan had been suspended on these charges, and had been summoned to appear before this court to answer them. He is willing to be tried, and it would be an injustice to eliminate a single item.

Rev. G. W. Maltby thought that the indictment should be taken up in detail, and anything that referred to the moral character of the defendant struck out.

After remarks by B. F. Rollins and others, a motion to take a recess until three o'clock, P. M., was put and carried.

At three o'clock the court assembled. Rev. Mr. Buckley, council for the defendant, read a letter from George Taylor, of Flushing, L. I., one of the signers of the accusations, stating that he signed the charges without a correct knowledge of what they contained, and because he had been asked.

Mr. Buckley asked if the body of accusers were together and examined, it should be found that a majority of them signed, like Mr. Taylor, without knowing the purport and manner in which the signatures had been obtained, would bear inspection. Counsel closed, requesting that the accusers be summoned before the Court.

Dr. Slicer supported Buckley's request.

Rev. J. F. Kennedy thought the question of no particular importance, and Rev. Mr. Heid said that the Court had individually made inquiries respecting the accusers, and they were in good standing.

Dr. Buckley insisted upon knowledge being obtained in such a manner insufficient, and demanded that the defendant be placed face to face with the accusers.

A point of order was here raised and sustained by the Chair, that after the formal presentation being made and the answer submitted, such preliminary arguments were out of order. The Chair was sustained on an appeal and Buckley's request was entered on the minutes. The investigation then commenced and E. C. Fancher opened for the prosecution, stating the charge that frauds had been committed in the Book Concern amounting to one million dollars was never denied by Dr. Lanahan, although requested to do so, and the credit of the institution was permitted to suffer. Mr. Lanahan was charged by the prosecutor with continued misconduct in setting afloat stories of fraud and saying that Bishop Church approved his course.

Dr. Buckley, for the defense, renewed his earnest request to have the accusers present. A discussion followed and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that the proper time having passed for preferring such, it should not be granted. The court adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

RAILWAYS.

THE CINCINNATI AND DAYTON SHORT LINE.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Since Mr. Shoemaker's return from New York the friends of the new short line railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton are greatly encouraged. They claim that the contract with the directors of the new line will certainly be ratified by the stockholders of the respective roads, and that work will commence before August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A grand railroad convention was held in Augusta, Georgia, Wednesday, comprising representatives of the different railroads composing what is known as the Southern route between Richmond and New Orleans, for the purpose of arranging a new and faster passenger schedule between those cities. This action was rendered necessary by the completion of the Macon and Augusta and one or two other new railroads, and the general demand for faster time.

—Robert Packer has been appointed Superintendent of the New York and Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad (branch of the Lehigh Valley), to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Cox.

—E. K. Hyndman, late master of transportation on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of that road.

—The Oil City *Register* says: The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad have been making extensive improvements since their advent into our city. They have built a freight and passenger depot, both of them substantial buildings and an ornament to our city. Also, a machine shop for this division. The foundation and frame of a round house of eight sections have also been prepared. All of this will materially contribute to the prosperity of our city. The best of feeling exists between our people and the Company, which is mainly due to the appreciative consideration shown by their competent officials toward our citizens and their interests.

THE WAR.

DECISIVE GERMAN VICTORY.

The French Defeated at Le Mans

Five Thousand Prisoners Captured.

PURSUIT OF THE DEFEATED ARMY.

The Bombardment of Paris.

Destructive Fire of the German Guns.

ENGLAND.

Property Destroyed by the Bombardment.

LONDON, January 13.—Dispatches from Paris dated January 9th and 10th, have been received confirming the destructive fire of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of Luxemburg Gardens. The destruction of buildings in that neighborhood is everywhere visible, and the suburbs have been entirely destroyed by fire. The southwest suburban part of the city is in ruins, and seems to be hopelessly given up to the range of the Prussian fire. The damage to the buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is great, and when the dispatch left was still proceeding. The general impression was that neither life or property in this vicinity was safe.

The battery at Clamart is doing the Prussians good service, and the report already received that the accuracy of its fire was telling with great effect is already confirmed. Shells undoubtedly reach the place de la Concorde.

General De Chanzy Completely Defeated.

LONDON, January 13, 2:30 A. M.—The army under General De Chanzy was completely defeated near Le Mans by the Second German army, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans occupied Le Mans, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material. The French are being pursued.

Progress of the Bombardment.

LONDON, January 13.—The London *Times* this morning has the following special:

"VERSAILLES, January 12, Evening.—The bombardment was heavy up to this afternoon. Several fires are seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in Forts Clamart and Meudon. A picket of Bavarians was surprised near Clamart by a sortie. The French have erected new batteries."

Peace Propositions—A Great Battle Thursday.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Brussels to-day says that the peace negotiations now pending at Versailles, are to be discussed at the London conference. General Chanzy, in the battles of the 10th and 11th, had two corps engaged, and 60,000 men reserved. A great battle is reported to have taken place yesterday.

Prussia Welcomes Proposals for a Peace Conference—Her Terms.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 13.—A Vienna dispatch of the 12th says that Austria will initiate peace, and that proposals for a conference are welcomed by Bernstorff. The preliminaries are that France shall surrender a fort, twenty war ships, one thousand million thalers, and a strip of land four miles broad on the left bank of the Rhine, and destroy all forts within twenty miles of the Rhine. Prussia is to guarantee two millions of rations to Paris daily.

PRUSSIA.

Early Surrender of Paris.

[Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 10.—The supply of ammunition will last for eighteen days from to-day, and surrender is believed certain before then.

General Vinoy lately reviewed the troops outside the walls. The soldiers cried, "*La Paix.*" Vinoy replied, "*Au contraire, je vais vous conduire au feu.*"

German Success Near Le Mans.

VERSAILLES, January 12.—There was fighting near Le Mans on Wednesday. The Germans captured the suburbs of Champaigne and Chatteau Arche, with seven pieces of artillery. The number of prisoners taken the day before has swelled to 5,000.

Von Werder Following Up His Success.

VERSAILLES, January 12.—In the East General Von Werder is following up his victory. After the battle of Villersexel he continued his movement on the left flank of the French, meeting no opposition. General Manteuffel has passed through Versailles on his way to his new command in the East.

German Reinforcements.

BERLIN, January 12.—The reinforcements now on the way to join the German armies in France, and those in readiness to go, number 200,000, thus raising the German force to 1,000,000.

FRANCE.

General Battle on the 11th.

BORDEAUX, January 12.—A general battle was fought on the 11th under the walls of Le Mans. The Germans attacked the French army of the Loire along the whole line. General Jaureguiberry, who commanded the right wing of the French, held his position on the right bank of the Huisne, and General Colombe on the left and center fought desperately for six hours. The French maintained most of their positions. The Prussian forces are estimated at 180,000. The French loss is unknown, but serious.

Dispatch From Count Bismarck—French Merchant Vessels to be no Longer Exempt From Capture.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The following telegram has been received at the North German Legation from Count Bismarck:

"VERSAILLES, January 13.—The treatment of our merchant navy by France obliges us to withdraw our declaration made at the beginning of the war that French merchant ships which have no contraband of war on board shall be exempt from capture by our vessels of war. As neutral property may have been shipped on board French merchant ships in reliance on the above declaration aforesaid, measures of withdrawal will not be carried out until four weeks after this date."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A headless body was found in the river at Milwaukee, Thursday night, and has not yet been identified. It probably fell from some vessel, and the head severed by the wheel of a steamer.

Judge Arthur McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was married at Madison, Wis., Wednesday evening to the widow of the late Congressman Hopkins.

There is good cause to believe the express robbery at Albany was committed by John J. Filkens, known to railroad men as "Yank" Filkens. A reward of $5,500 is offered for his arrest.

In the billiard match at San Francisco, on Thursday night, Dion beat Deery on the 13th inning—500 against 478.

G. M. Ford, of Chicago, who was appointed Judge of Wyoming Territory by President Johnson, is supposed to have committed suicide at Vancouver. Papers left indicate that he intended to drown himself, and was seen walking on the wharf on Thursday morning, and since cannot be found. He had stated his family were on the way from the East.

J. W. Howard, a teamster in the employ of Fifield Brothers, Janesville, Wis., committed suicide by hanging himself on Thursday night. His brother died a few weeks since, leaving him $14,000, which so affected him as to cause him to commit the deed.

The public school building at Fort Dodge, Iowa, one of the finest in the State, was burned yesterday afternoon.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman states that Red Cloud is there and wants the Great Father to send provisions to Fort Laramie for his tribe. He reports his people in a starving condition, and says the Crows stole sixty horses from them last week. The Crows also stole two hundred head of horses from the Cheyennes, but the latter recovered the stock after a fight, in which seven Crows and one Cheyenne were killed.

Several capitalists have just returned from Iron Mountain, twenty-five miles north of Cheyenne, and make a very flattering report. They say they are the finest in America.

H. H. Mason, a brakeman employed on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded, Thursday night, by some unknown assassin. Mason was sitting on the caboose at the time, and the train was moving slowly.

William N. Byers, editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, was entertained at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon by some twenty-five members of the Chicago press, representing the leading papers. A handsome collation was followed by short and pithy speeches by Lieut. Gov. Bross and others.

Martin Stilwell, a young man, committed suicide near Aurora, Indiana, Wednesday, by cutting his throat. He was a very important witness for the State, in the trial of McDonald Cheek for the murder of Harrison. An effort has been made to convey the idea that he was a valuable witness for Cheek, and that he was killed, which is manifestly untrue. His connection with the case appears to have had nothing to do with the suicide.

Arthur X. Breed, *alias* Chittenden, who was arrested in Syracuse on Monday last by officer Stafford, on suspicion of being the assassin of Halpine, the express messenger, at Albany, and who was discharged, was rearrested yesterday at the Globe Hotel, by Chief of Police Davis, on a charge of forging a draft for $3,000 on Folger & Co., New Orleans. Breed, it is alleged, forged the name of Dewitt C. Littlejohn as indorser, and purchased of Judge Law, the Midland Railroad director, a Midland Railroad bond for $2,300, receiving a check for the remainder. This check he has certified and purchased a diamond pin worth $300, receiving the difference in cash.

In an important suit in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, the Second National Bank of Erie against the banking firm of Smith, Randolph & Co., for the recovery of $50,000 loaned them upon Government securities, which securities had been stolen from plaintiff's agents, the Ocean Bank of New York, involving the question of the negligence of the Ocean Bank in the safe custody of collaterals, a verdict was given in favor of Smith, Randolph & Co., defendants, for the full amount claimed by them to be due for excess of value of their stolen bonds above the amount of loans and interest. This case has been watched with great interest, and settles the fact that the Ocean Bank was negligent to the precautions prudent banks should adopt against burglars.

Yesterday must have been a pleasant day in St. Louis. A dispatch says: The mercury fell over thirty degrees here last night, and to-day has been cold, with a continuous sleet storm. About four inches of sleet, very much resembling salt, is now on the ground, and the storm continues.

The local elections at Red River were quiet, and resulted in the triumph of the Government party in all but two or three parishes. Schultz was defeated in St. Johns by Donald A. Smith by a majority of seven.

Special dispatches from Oil City and Greensboro say the ice broke up yesterday afternoon, and the river is rising, and from Morgantown that the ice was moving.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—Cotton active; low middling [illegible]. Bulk meats brisk at [illegible]. Lard 12½c. Bacon—sides and hams 12½c; shoulders [illegible]; sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 60c. Oats 50c. Wheat [illegible]. Flour $4 [illegible].

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Sugar quiet; prime 9 @9½c. Molasses firm; common [illegible]; prime 45 @50c; choice 55@60c. Coffee—Prime 15½@15¾c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

OUR RIVER DELEGATION.

Capt. Bigley Heard by the House Committee on Commerce on Behalf of the Coal Interest—Debate on the Legislative Appropriation Bill—Opposition to the Educational Bureau—Gen. Williams, of Indiana, to Take Mr. Douglass's Place as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Consolidation of Ohio Internal Revenue Districts—A Woman Suffrage Resolution Receives Two Votes in the House, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1871.

Additional Funding Bonds.

The Senate bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue $500,000,000 additional five per cent. funding bonds passed the House to-day, with an amendment tacked on by the Ways and Means, providing that nothing in the act should be construed as authority to increase the whole amount of bonds.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

After the morning hour Mr. Dawes asked the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. He intends to pursue this course every day after the morning hour until the appropriation bills have all been acted on and sent to the Senate. There was a long debate to-day over the appropriations for the Bureau of Education. The Tennessee members wanted to increase both for collection of information and for paying additional clerks. Mr. Dawes was willing to vote for a reasonable amount for gathering and publishing statistics and reports, but was unwilling the existence of the bureau should be periled by making it an asylum for supernumerary clerks. The whole question of the utility of the bureau was brought under discussion, the Democrats in a body speaking and voting against it, and on motion of Mr. Cox, of New York, voting to strike out the whole section of appropriations for it. Mr. Cox threatened that the Democrats, when they came into power, would make haste to put an end to it. Mr. Farnsworth was the only prominent members on the Republican side who joined in the assault. The object and work of the Bureau were stoutly defended and advocated by Dawes, Hoar, Butler, Garfield and others. A few thousand dollars were added to the appropriations reported from the Committee, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Dawes. The scope and character of this debate showed something of the nature and strength of the opposition which Mr. Hoar's bill for a system of national education will probably encounter when it comes before the House.

Capt. Bigley Before the Committee on Commerce.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard Capt. Bigley, of Pittsburgh, in behalf of the coal men, in connection with bridges over the Ohio river. The committee upon further request of the railroad interests committee, agreed to extend the time for the hearing another week, ordering, however, that the railroad men must be prepared to close their case one week from Tuesday. The Cincinnati delegation will leave for home at the close of this week. They have appointed Richard Smith and Mr. Harrison to remain until the matter is finally decided.

Message from the President.

The President's message, with accompanying documents, relating to the political condition of the Southern States, was transmitted to Congress to-day. The details are very voluminous.

Conventions.

The Women's Suffrage and the Colored Labor Associations are holding protracted conventions here. The managers hope to gain the favorable ear of Congress.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is reported that General B. Williams, of Indiana, Third Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will succeed J. Douglass as First Deputy.

No Hope for Woman's Suffrage.

Prominent female advocates of woman's suffrage appeared again to-day under the leadership of Woodhull and Claflin, before the House Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Loughridge made a report, holding that women had a right to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and presented a resolution to the same effect. This was voted down by a large majority, only General Butler and Loughridge supporting it.

Mr. Covode's Funeral.

The Congressional Committee appointed to attend the funeral of Hon. John Covode left for Pennsylvania this evening.

Consolidation of Ohio Revenue Districts.

A meeting of the Ohio delegation was held yesterday, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the expected consolidation of revenue districts. The matter is causing great perplexities, and members are flooded with appeals from all quarters of the State. The same is true of all the States. Thomas Shaw arrived from Cincinnati this morning, to see what could be done to prevent a consolidation which should leave him out. He expects to be occupied for several days. On the register of leaves of absence now kept at Pleasanton's office, he entered opposite his name "without leave."

Internal Revenue News Bulletin.

Gen. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day began his new system of furnishing the press with news, after the style of the War Department report on the weather. He issues a regular bulletin, and hangs it in the hall for the inspection of reporters. This plan was invented by Alex. Delmar, and after a short experiment abandoned as a failure.

Consolidated.

An order was signed by the President to-day, consolidating the First and Second Ohio Districts. Pullan is to be Collector, and Wetzel Assessor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1871.

GEN. SCHENCK SERENADED.

Minister Schenck was serenaded this evening at his residence by the Marine Band, under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association. Secretary Delano and members of the Ohio Congressional Delegation and other officials were present. General Garfield, as spokesman, after allusion to the appointment as a fitting climax to an unusually successful career of twenty-five years of public service, bade the new Minister God speed on his new mission. General Schenck briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

MORE WITNESSES IN THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning postponed the further consideration of the McGarrahan case until Monday, and subpœnaed the following persons to give testimony at that time, viz.: Jos. L. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office; Martin Buel, formerly Acting Recorder, and Wm. H. Lowry, formerly clerk in the Land Office, and now of the counsel for the New Idria Company.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has postponed action on the nomination of Mr. Drummond to be Commissioner of the Land Office, and agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Hardenburg as Surveyor General of California.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At the close of the executive session to-day, the Vice President laid before the Senate the following message, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, requesting to be furnished with information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina, having in view resisting the laws, denial of protection and enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured under the United States, &c., I transmit herewith abstracts of reports and other papers on file in the War Department relative to outrages in North Carolina, and also for the information of the Senate those relative to outrages in other Southern States. The original reports and papers are too voluminous to be copied in season to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 13, 1871.

PORTER'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate was in executive session for four hours this afternoon, on the nomination of Vice Admiral Porter to be Admiral, and confirmed it by a vote of 30 to 10. The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: Martin D. Leggitt, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents, and John H. Knight, Register of the Land Office at Mayfield, Mo.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A second important Indian Council was held to-day, called by the Board of Indian Commissioners now in session here. There were present all the members of the Board, and missionaries representing various missionary societies and religious sects under whom the Indian policy is being carried out. The following resolution was adopted: That in the opinion of this Conference it is necessary that the religious or benevolent associations which are called on to recommend Indian agents shall be at liberty to select such agents as they have full confidence in, without reference to the locality of their residence or political opinions, provided they shall be restrained from using their positions for partisan purposes; that in the opinion of the meeting it is very desirable that the agents of any religious association should be constantly watched by the Association, and its aid invoked by promoting civilization and Christianization of the Indians; that this Conference regards the policy of the President as the most philanthropic measure that the Government has ever undertaken, and that having faith in its success we heartily commend this policy to the good judgment and cordial co-operation of the people of the United States.

HARMSBURG, PA.

Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—A Hand-Car Run Into by a Freight Train—Two Ladies Injured—Neglect on Somebody's Part.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARMSBURG, PA., January 13, 1871.

A serious accident occurred this morning on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about a half mile below this place. John Livingston, section boss, started for Parker's Landing with a hand-car, accompanied by Elizabeth Anderson, an adopted daughter, a Mrs. Ferguson, and three men. While on their way they were run into by an extra freight train coming north. The men jumped from the car instantly, and were not injured. The women, being afraid to jump, were thrown between the cow-catcher of the engine and the hand-car, and dragged a distance of fifty-five yards. When the cars had stopped they were picked up in a state of insensibility, and very badly bruised. It is thought that Miss Anderson will not recover. Had the train ahead of the extra carried a flag, as they should have done, the accident would not have occurred.

The schooner Wanderer, bound for Philadelphia, was totally wrecked on Colorado Reef, north coast of Cuba, December 28. The Captain and crew were saved. The Wanderer was the slaver which brought a cargo of slaves to Savannah about 1859, and who were returned to Africa by the man-of-war Niagara.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of the Very Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury—Vessel Dispatched to the Assistance of the City of Brooklyn—Another Colliery Explosion—Twenty Persons Killed and Injured—The Latest from China, &c., &c.

Death of the Dean of Canterbury.

LONDON, January 12.—The Very Rev. Henry Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury died suddenly to-day in his sixty-first year.

The City of Brooklyn.

The Inmans have dispatched the City of Durham to the assistance of the City of Brooklyn.

Another Explosion

Occurred in a colliery near New Castle, Staffordshire, and twenty persons were killed and injured.

Latest from China.

LONDON, January 13.—The British foreign office has received telegraph dispatches from its Legation at Pekin, December 31. They report that there have been no further troubles, and that advices from Chinese ports are satisfactory.

Army Estimates.

VIENNA, January 12.—The Austrian delegation have passed army estimate.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 12.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived. Arrived to-day, the new British steamer Tiber, from Antwerp, her first trip.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 13, 11:30 A. M.—Consols 92⅛. United States bonds of '62, 90¼; '65, 89⅜; '67 88¾; 10-40s 88. Stocks firm; Erie, 18¾; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales; sales of the week, 79,000 bales, of which 7,000 were for export, and 11,000 on speculation.

Wheat—California white 11s 8d. Corn—No. 2 mixed new 32s 3d.

LONDON, January 13.—Sugar to arrive firmer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1871.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Board of Underwriters, at a meeting to-day, agreed as to the necessity of urging such a course of action as will force Congress to realize that the American people wish their representatives to pass the Alabama Claims bill pending in the House, making individual losses to citizens in time of war a national matter.

RECEPTION OF THE RELEASED FENIANS.

Delegates from the Irish societies of this city, Kings county and Westchester county have resolved to participate in the reception of the Fenians released from British prisons on their arrival here, and appointed a committee to confer with Colonel Roberts, M. C., whom the committee of the Common Council entrusted with the arrangements. The Irish political refugees, Col. Kelly, of Manchester fame, among them, in session to-night, decided to claim a place in the procession immediately following the military. The demonstration will be large.

A HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

The following invitation is addressed to the managers and theatrical profession of the United States:

With the object of worthily honoring the memory and aiding the family of the late George Holland, who in his long and honored career as manager and actor had appeared in all the principal cities of the country, all theaters in the United States are invited to aid the Holland testimonial in New York by a simultaneous performance on Thursday afternoon, January 19. All the New York theatres will unite in performance on that day, will you?

[Signed] LESTER WALLACK,
EDWIN BOOTH,
J. JEFFERSON,
JOHN GILBERT.

Answer to Wallack's Theatre, New York.

Pledges have been received from Baltimore and Boston that they will take the lead in the matter.

COMPROMISE.

The difficulty between Stokes and James Fisk, Jr., has been compromised after several hours' negotiations. It is said Tammany advised Fisk to compromise at any cost.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—A Jefferson City special to-night says a meeting of the members of both wings of the Republicans was held this evening, but owing to the adjournment of both houses of the Legislature to Monday, and many members having gone home, the attendance was not large, and no definite action taken. Ex-Senator Henderson was present, and in response to numerous calls, made a long speech, in which he said the nomination of General Blair seemed to have demoralized the other party. He referred to the vote given him a few evenings ago in an informal ballot in caucus, and hoped his name would not be used in connection with the Senatorship. He had served in the Senate before, but had been relieved, in consequence of his course on the impeachment trial of Johnson, and they should select some one who would be likely to better represent the views of the party. He alluded to his course during the war, and said if it were possible again to take the ballot from traitors he would favor doing so; but when peace was established he would allow all people to vote. Speaking of Blair's career, he thought the mighty had fallen very low. He favored the payment of every cent of the public debt; a tariff for revenue; confining the internal revenue to as few articles as possible; refunding the public debt at a low rate of interest; the resumption of specie payment rather as a result of the development of business interests than legislation looking to the rapid contraction of the currency or forcing payment of specie. The present tariff should be modified so far as to operate impartially on the different interests of the country, and develope alike the industry of every section. With these principles and the earnest desire for oblivion of the past and peace and harmony in the future, he asked the co-operation of all men who in the same spirit would unite with the party for the development of a true national greatness and the prosperity of the State. Several others spoke, all urging harmony among the Republicans and unity in concentrating upon some good man for Senator, and standing by him. A committee was appointed to call a meeting for Monday night next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the United States Senate.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Beaver Radical.]

We owe the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL an apology for neglecting to notice its recent improvement. It made its appearance during the holidays in a handsome new dress. The COMMERCIAL is one of the best newspapers in the country, and is edited with great ability. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity on the part of its proprietors, and wish them continued success.

[From the National Telegraph, Clarksburg, W. Va.]

A few days ago the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared on our table looking as bright as a silver dollar. It has donned a new dress. The COMMERCIAL is a first-class daily, and we are pleased to notice this evidence of success and prosperity.

NEW ORLEANS AND PITTSBURGH.

Short Supply of Coal on the Lower Mississippi—The True Cause.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 10th, says:

"The consequences of a dearth of coal for river navigation must soon be felt in the general business of the city. The Lower Coast, Red River and Ouachita boats are not so much affected by the scarcity. The upper landing, which is chiefly occupied by the Natchez and Vicksburg packets and the boats running higher up, is as dull as it usually is at the close of a business season. Several boats are laid up, the majority because of the insufficiency of the supply of fuel here and the unreliability of coast supplies. The quantity of coal at Natchez and Vicksburg has been reduced very low, and although a boat might, by paying for it, manage to get pine wood enough here to carry her to those points, the uncertainty of being able to procure fuel to return is such that the risk is taken reluctantly."

It says, too, that "such a transition from overfulness to emptiness as has taken place within a few days has, perhaps, never before been witnessed on the New Orleans levee in the month of January." But the *Bulletin's* effort to fix the blame for this upon Pittsburgh coal men, calling them "extortioners," is simple foolishness. Our coal dealers were as anxious to get their fuel to the South as the South was anxious to have it, and are losing money because railroad bridges, the Louisville Falls, and such obstructions prevented them from sending their coal to market. New Orleans and all river towns have common cause with Pittsburgh—the common enemy being indicated in the *Bulletin's* own language as follows:

"There is reason to apprehend that, if relief shall not come sooner than present appearances indicate, no inconsiderable share of the trade tributary to the port will seek outlet by railroad to the North, and that so much will be lost this year. Whatever may happen, sure it is that much of the business of the season will be late, and the interruption will be embarrassing and injurious."

NEW YORK society has taken a new turn this winter, and æsthetic teas and scientific soirees are as much patronized as in Heidelburg—that is in Saratoga and Long Branch society, the sort that usually affects diamonds and the German, Jerome Park, etc. In these circles morning parties celebrate the purchase of a fine picture or noted statue. A special parlor is hung with antique draperies, the new acquisition there enshrined, and a crowd of fashionables in full dress gather to gaze, flirt, sip chocolate and champagne, exhibit their clothes, and talk execrable nonsense on the one thing of all they know the least about—art. Evening receptions, at which the point of interest is the appearance of some minor literary lion who reads an original essay or poem, are given by everybody who has a "position" to maintain. Professional dramatic readers are engaged under the rose to "voluntarily" entertain Mrs. Millionare's guests. It is said that there are several sprightly gentlemen in society who make conversation a profession—being paid lavishly for the starting and maintaining of talk on artistic and literary subjects at these *soi disant* æsthetic gatherings. This new fashion of knowing something is laughable enough in some of its aspects, but it is, after all, a step in the right path. Gabble on Pre-Raphaelism is better than the kind of serene twaddle which has so long obtained, and there is cultivation in the mere contemplation of something higher than *moire* and macaroons. Artists accept St. Grundy's latest whim with agile gratitude. Receptions at which full dress is imperative, are *de rigeur* among the studios, especially in the studios of those fellows who are yet in their artistic salad days, and whose genius is now pronounced enough to disregard impervious fashion. It is again a good thing that pictures and purses should be brought together, though it be an affair of the capricious goddess, and not one of legitimate culture.

THE right of States to tax insurance companies incorporated in other States, at higher rates than local companies, has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Ducrot vs. The City of Chicago. A similar question, but involving the right to tax at all companies incorporated in other countries, is now under argument in the same Court, in the case of the Liverpool and London Life and Fire Insurance Company vs. H. R. Oliver, late Treasurer of Massachusetts. The extent of Pennsylvania's interest in these cases appears in the fact that the revenue received by this State from insurance companies amounted last year to $356,335 11, of which sum the home companies paid only $76,456 22, the agencies in this State of foreign companies paying $279,878 89.

A meeting will be held at Mercer on the 9th prox., for the purpose of forming an agricultural society.

STATE NEWS.

Somebody gave the Philadelphia Mercantile Library $10,000 a few days ago.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church in Titusville on Wednesday evening presented their pastor, Rev. Alex. Sinclair, with a full set of "Appleton's Cyclopædia," together with Webster's Unabridged bound in morocco, with a new $1,000 greenback for a book mark.

One night recently Levi Huntly, of Fayette county, entered his stable and found two unknown men had there taken quarters. He ordered them out, when one of them struck him on the arm with a pick, tearing the flesh badly from near the elbow to the wrist.

About two weeks ago George S. Steeples, of Adams township, Butler county, blew into the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded. The coroner's jury were of opinion that the gun was loaded in the usual manner.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: We note further improvements at Dunbar Furnace. In the stock house a large Blake's crusher, for breaking lake ore and limestone has been put up, and two men now do perfectly what was before imperfectly done by six or seven. A great change has been made in the method of raking away cinder. Formerly it was run into holes, the balls being taken out by a crane, loaded on a car, and hauled away by horses, a very laborious and dirty job, requiring in the twenty-four hours six men and three horses. Three men and the engine now do the same work. The cinder is run from the furnace into two large iron tubs, mounted on wheels, and each holding about four tons. The sides and end of the tubs are stationary. When full the end is swung open, and the locomotive pulls the car out, on which rests a huge block of cinder, which is run down or up the road and dumped. This plan is copied from the English furnaces, and has been adopted in this country by only two establishments, as far as we know—at the Chicago furnaces and Dunbar. Dunbar promises to keep up with the times in all modern labor-saving improvements, and any one wishing to see a really first-class furnace should make it a visit.

The West Chester *Republican* regrets to learn that Thomas M. Harvey, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, in Chester county, has resigned his situation, and will leave the institution, in the spring, to take charge of a farm which he has recently purchased in the neighborhood. He has been a faithful and devoted officer, whose place will be difficult to fill. The trustees of the College will appoint his successor.

Greenville is ambitious of becoming a college town and offers the Trustees of Thiel College five acres of land, and $10,000 dollars in money to estalish the institution in that place.

Mrs. Robert Porter, of Old Fort, after returning from milking complained of being unwell, and within half an hour afterwards expired.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, of Meadville, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last Wednesday evening.

Staple articles in the country press—the Governor's message and the *Ledger* story, "Tressilian Court."

The water rents collected in Philadelphia last year amounted to $764,403. It is estimated that the revenue from this source for the present year will reach $807,997.

Mr. Edward Sefton, an aged and respectable citizen of Clinton township, Butler county, disappeared from his home about three months ago, and has not since been heard of. His whereabouts is shrouded in mystery, as nothing can be learned of him. Any information will be most thankfully received by his friends. Address Postmaster, Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa.

D. C. McKee, of Clinton township, Venango county, sold a pair of twin steers of his own raising, the other day, at a good round price. They were four years old, and weighed over five thousand pounds.

There are in Indiana county only three log school houses.

Among the counties in the State where persons convicted of crime receive sentences commensurate with their deserts are Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Franklin and York. In the latter three men were tried, convicted and sentenced last week for burglary and aggravated assault. Judge Fisher gave them ten years in the penitentiary on the first count and two years and ten months on the second—twelve years and ten months in all. At the same Court William Devlin was convicted of assault with intent to kill, assault and battery with intent to kill and burglary. The prisoner also received twelve years and ten months in the penitentiary.

A new soup house, for the benefit of the poor, has been opened at the corner of Nineteenth and Thompson streets, Philadelphia.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that there are at present 209 pupils in the Girard College who were born within the old city limits, and 325 who are natives of other parts of the State. From a condensed statement of the affairs of the Girard Trust we learn that the par value of its securities is $1,122,554 21. The receipts of the estate during 1870, from collieries, city loans, leases of property, (including the transfer of an unexpended balance of $105,992 90 to the Directors of City Trusts on March 1), amounted to $767,141 97. The expenditures for the same period aggregated $747,629 92, leaving a balance in the treasury on December 31, 1870, of $19,845 05. Among the items of expense we find $54,945 for taxes, $52,927 for building dwelling houses on Sixth street, below Brown; $326,000 as a temporary investment, and $1,859 for the widening of Water street.

Abram Blaine is the first colored man ever drawn as a juror in Cambria county.

Captain G. N. Smith will retire from the editorial chair of the Johnstown *Echo* this week. He will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas Myers, of Indiana.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Beisano, Cambria county, will be dedicated on Sunday, 29th inst.

The total production of iron in the Lehigh region for 1870 is estimated at 500,000 tons. In December, 1869, No. 1 pig brought $37 60 per ton; in same month, 1870, $30 50 per ton, showing a reduction of $7 10. The average fall in prices for the year is $7 52 per ton, or over 18 per cent.

Hon. Wirt Sikes was announced to lecture in Williamsport on Tuesday evening, but owing to the small audience present declined. They do not seem to appreciate lectures there.

A Northampton boy, aged five years, recently repeated 2,500 verses of the Testament without a mistake. He could not read the verses but committed them to memory by hearing them repeated.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association will meet at Harrisburg on the 26th.

Out of 19,351 families in Berks county recently visited 2,058 were without Bibles.

Mr. Valentine Fickes, aged ninety-seven years and twelve days, died in Oliver township, Perry county, on Thursday, the 29th day of December. He was the oldest man in Perry county.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: On an average there are two hundred and fifty aspirants for every office in the gift of the Fire Commissioners.

The work on the new rolling mill at Greenville is being pushed rapidly, and it is expected to have it in operation by the first of May.

During the year ending January 6th, 1870, Lafayette College expended $25,020 for building and repairs, and paid for instruction more than any other college in the State.

Chester, Delaware county, was settled in 1164.

The Philadelphia Typographical Society has paid out as benefits to sick members and widows during the past year nearly $4,000.

The trial of Thomas J. Boyer, in Perry county, on a charge of murdering his father, mother, brother and sister, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out three hours. There was strong circumstantial evidence against Boyer, but the jury considered it insufficient to justify conviction. Another charge—that of forgery—is pending against Boyer, and on this he was required to give bail.

A steam fire engine company has been organized in Pottstown. The new water works in that borough are ready to go into operation.

There were engaged in conversation in a Harrisburg hotel, Thursday evening, five gentlemen whose united weight was twelve hundred pounds. The party consisted of Major John Cummings, of Snyder county, James Potter, of Center county, and Charles Brodhead, Adam Woolever and E. Rehrig, of Lehigh county.

There will be a general celebration at Butler on the 19th, of the completion of the Butler Branch Railroad.

Erie is to have a paid Fire Department. The volunteer organizations there have died away, and are no longer efficient.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says: Mrs. David Miller, of West Salem, was found dead in the dooryard of her house on the evening of the 2d inst. She had gone out to look after the chickens, and was found by her family, as we have just said. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death.

The total number of physicians in Lebanon county as reported by the revenue department, is forty-three, of which number forty-one are of the allopathic school, one of the homœopathic and one of the eclectic.

Mr. Jonathan Weber, of Oakland township, Venango county, captured a large black fox, and also a red one, a few days since. Both are fine specimens of the fox tribe.

John D. Krause, one of the oldest and most successful business men of Lebanon, died suddenly on Friday night, 6th inst., from paralysis. He was aged about 62 years.

In some of the collieries of the Pennsylvania anthracite regions small locomotive engines have been introduced as substitutes for mules or carriers in the mines, and are giving satisfaction. One great advantage gained by their use is that during a strike or other suspension of work, they cost nothing for their keep, while a large stud of mules would be eating their heads off.

The new M. E. Church in Clearfield was dedicated last Sunday. The debt on the church was $12,000 and that amount was subscribed during the morning services.

Four hundred men are to be added to the police force of Philadelphia.

The golden wedding of Charles Shoemaker and wife, of Yardleville, Bucks county, was celebrated on Chrismas eve.

An indignation meeting to protest against capital punishment is about being held in Philadelphia.

The *Raftsman's Journal* says that during the past three years the people of Clearfield have given over $80,000 for church purposes. On New Year's day the congregation of the Presbyterian church there subscribed $5,000 to the "five million fund."

A new M. E. church at Shawsville, Clearfield county, will be dedicated on Sunday, 22d inst.

There were thirty-eight marriages in Huntingdon last week.

Rev. John Zulich, of Lehigh county, has been in the ministerial harness for fifty-four years without a break. He is now seventy-four years old.

Judge Gamble, of Williamsport, has refused to grant a new trial in the case of Lloyd Britton, recently convicted of murder in the first degree.

Dr. Christian Schnavely, a prominent physician of Lancaster county, died on Tuesday, aged sixty years.

The Bucks county *Intelligencer* says that all over Eastern Pennsylvania the farmers who have threshed out their crop of wheat find out that it has turned out very unsatisfactorily. In quantity it proves to be not more than half a full yield, and in quality is very inferior. A sample of wheat taken from almost any field in the eastern part of the State, shows but few perfect grains. They are nearly all thin and shrivelled, and to appearance but partially matured. When ground into flour the result is an article that gives but little satisfaction. There is a great deal of bran in proportion to the flour obtained, and the latter is of such quality that it will not sell readily in the market and is not at all appreciated by good housekeepers. When the bread is set to "raise" it becomes soft and runs over the sides of the pans; and baked it is dingy in color and heavy in consistency. Good breadmakers find it almost impossible to make a good loaf from last summer's wheat. There does not appear to be any remedy for the difficulty. The millers are very reluctant to buy the home-raised crop of wheat, for they cannot sell the flour. The farmers, thus deprived of a market, are in a tight place. Wheat is low, at any rate, and poor wheat is particularly hard to sell. If the market does not improve, very probably a great deal of wheat will be ground up and used for feeding stock. The principal cause of this inferiority is believed to be the excessively wet weather that prevailed in this region last May and June.

Somerset county has only thirty-three physicians.

The Indiana *Progress* says: The seventh annual National Horse Fair will be held in the village of Georgeville, this county, on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of January, 1871, for the purpose of selling and trading horses, cattle, sheep and all kinds of country produce and merchandise.

Hon. Alexander King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Bedford at noon Tuesday, after an illness of several weeks. He was about sixty-five years of age.

The Forest county Teachers' Institute commences on Tuesday, 24th inst. A premium of a five-dollar gold piece is offered for the best essay on "Matrimony."

The Greenville *Argus* has put on a new dress, and greatly is it improved thereby. It devotes a large space to local matters, which are always fresh and interesting. It very sensibly sticks to the old fashion of doing its own work, eschewing "patent outsides."

The new Kittanning rolling mill firm consists of Messrs. Gault, Meredith, Neale and Titzel, of Kittanning, and Messrs. Lavely and Brickell, of Pittsburgh. It is expected to have the mill in full operation by March next.

There is an average of only 5.70 persons to a house in Philadelphia—the smallest proportion of any city in this country.

Hydrophobia has affected many dogs in Warwick township, Lancaster county, recently.

Petitions are in circulation for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Armstrong county. They are being numerously signed.

From July 1, 1850, to January 1, 1871, there have been 1,118 deaths in the borough of Washington. The number last year was only 37. The greatest number of deaths in any one year was 72, in 1854, and the smallest 22, in 1850.

OHIO NEWS.

A course of lectures has been commenced in and for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, at Columbiana. Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., of Allegheny City, lectured Wednesday evening on "Work and Wages." Rev. J. B. Bittenger will deliver the second lecture next Wednesday evening on "Free Trade;" the third will be by Rev. W. T. Beatty, subject, "Life and Character of Galilleo," Wednesday, January 25th; the fourth by Rev. W. C. Falconer, on "Conflict and Labor," Wednesday evening, February 1st.

The annual convention of the agricultural societies for the district composed of Montgomery, Green, Warren, Clarke, Miami, Champaign, Clinton, Madison, Franklin and Licking counties has just been named, to commence at Dayton on the 21st of February.

A man named Raugh, about fifty years old, hung himself in Columbus las Sunday. Whisky did it.

The first Masonic lodge instituted in Northwestern Ohio was Northern Light No. 40, organized in the village of Maumee in 1817.

I WOULD hev had the man who wouldn't drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale amung mi wax wurks, but that too sich mean cusses ez him and Judas Iscariot would rooin enny moral exhibishun.—*Artemus Ward.* †

MARRIED.

SALE—DESNOYERS—At the Church of Our Lady of Help, Detroit, Mich., January 10th, by the Rev. G. Limfens, assisted by Revs. E. Van Dyke and Roche, L. D. SALE, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to MARION LOUISE, daughter of Peter Desnoyers, of Hamtramck.

DIED.

POMEROY—At his residence, suddenly on the morning of the 13th instant, in Roxbury, Franklin county, Pa., THOMAS POMEROY, Esq., in the seventieth year of his age, father-in-law of S. D. Herron, Jr.

FINLEY—On Friday morning, January 13, 1871, at 11 o'clock, JOHN FINLEY, aged forty-nine years

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 60 Pride street, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARTWRIGHT—In Wheeling, W. Va., at 5 P. M., on the 12th instant, JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT, youngest brother of Deputy Mayor Cartwright.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Deputy Mayor Cartwright, Penn avenue, MONDAY, the 16th, at 3 P. M. Carriages will leave R. H. Patterson & Co.'s livery stable at 1 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10 30 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. Rev. I. W. MCKEEVER, Pastor.

Preaching in the Morning by Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, District Secretary of the American Tract Society. In the Evening—Preaching. Subject: The Bible the Light of the World.

The Seats are Free and Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. S

☞ NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. PUBLIC LECTURE on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject: "The Resurrection."

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, Pastor. 10½ A. M.—Subject: "The Prayer Meeting." 7½ P. M.—"The Sufficiency of Divine Revelation." Seats free.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner Third avenue and Grant street. Rev. W. N. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, January 15, Mr. VAN DE MARK will deliver the first of a course of Lectures on home topics. Subject: "Husband." Seats free, welcome to all.

☞ THE PILGRIM—THIS GRAND and glorious illustration of Pilgrim's Progress is visited by all Churches in bodies. With them I divide my profits and labor. Will open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, January 19th, for the season. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D. says The Pilgrim has no equal on either side of the ocean.

J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $300 to $1,000 in cash, in a good, safe business. Address G. B. W., Postoffice Box 72, Allegheny City, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A PRIVATE family, by a first-class Dressmaker from New York. Will engage by the day or week. Address Box M. H., this office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—SEVERAL experienced Salesmen in a Wholesale Notion and Millinery House. Men of ability who can command a trade of their own will receive a liberal salary. None but first-class men need apply. Address Postoffice Box 322.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SALESMAN in the Wholesale Liquor Business, by a Gentleman of several years experience. Applicant is thoroughly acquainted with this business in all its branches. Best of city references given. Address E. Y. Z., Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A STORE by a Young Man, twenty years of age. Good education and of steady habits. Address S., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS BARKEEPER, by a Young Man, eighteen years of age. Salary low. Address Frank, Commercial office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON LONG time, a House and Lot, with 5 to 8 Rooms, two stories high, or a small House, with a few Acres of Ground, a short distance from the city, convenient to a railroad, on which payments can be made yearly, quarterly or monthly. Address, giving price and particulars, E. R., Commercial office. SWS

WANTED—COUNTRY MERCHANTS—To know that J. J. BENDER & CO., Drug and Merchandise Brokers, No. 77 Fourth avenue, buy Goods for the Country Trade, from 5 to 15 per cent. cheaper than any House will sell by letter and cheaper than they can buy themselves. TTHS

WANTED—TO INVEST—A SMALL CAPITAL in a safe business. I desire to give my services also, on salary. Address N., Commercial.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man, a situation in an established business at a fair salary. References given. Box 18, Commercial.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SALESMAN or Clerk in a Wholesale House. Grocery preferred. Can command Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania trade. City references. Address L. D. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—TO SELL—A FIRST-CLASS Resident Property, at East Liberty, two-story Brick House, with Coal House, Wood House, Carriage House and Stable; Lot 160 feet front by 195 deep, all under fine improvement. Address Lock Box 376, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—PRINTER—A GOOD JOB Compositor. Apply to A. MATTHIAS, 92 Third avenue.

WANTED—HELP—FAMILIES WANTING Help of all descriptions can be supplied on short notice. A number of Men and Boys want employment at very low wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a large Grazing Farm, situated in any part of Ohio, convenient to railroad, for cash rent. For particulars address HENRY SCHMITZ, Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT A small House from April 1st. Address, stating location and rent, Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED—MILLER—A PRACTICAL Miller, with Six or Eight Thousand Dollars, to take a half interest in the "Wayne City Mills," Orrville, Ohio; has been recently repaired with new Boiler and one of Barrett & Co.'s Engines. Power enough for three set of Burrs; has two run of French Burrs and one run of Choppers. Has a good run of custom. Possession April 1st, 1871. Apply to or address K. JOHNSON, Orrville, O.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man who has had several years' experience in the Iron Business in this city. Best of references given. Address Z., Lock Box 10, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—MEN—A FEW ENERGETIC and responsible Young Men with a small sum of money to invest, can find constant and profitable employment by addressing R. D., this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SALOON—IN A DESIRABLE location, and near Court House. Will be sold low to a good man. Inquire of D. P. HATCH, 91 Grant street.

FOR SALE—CITY RETAIL DRUG AND Prescription Store, centrally located, doing a good business. Price moderate. For particulars inquire or address J. J. BENDER & CO., Drug and Merchandise Brokers, No. 77 Fourth avenue. TTHS

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A TWO STORY corner Brick Building, with Lot 100 feet deep by 23½ feet wide, in a prominent location in one of the up town wards. The House contains Eight Rooms, with Storeroom, good Cellar, Gas and Water. This building will make an excellent place for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, as it is located on a good thoroughfare. To the right person a rare chance is offered. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Commission, Estates Managed, Rents Collected, &c. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TTHS

CONVEYANCING.

CONVEYANCING IN ALL ITS Branches. Legal Papers, of all kinds, prepared after the most approved forms. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TTHS

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO Negotiating Loans on Mortgage Securities. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TTHS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL DWELLINGS and Stores, corner of Penn and Eighth streets; also on Smithfield. Inquire at 277 Penn street.

FOR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE large Rooms, fronting on Penn and Sixth street (late St. Clair), suitable for Merchant Tailor, Insurance offices, or any other light business. Apply at No. 44 Sixth street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—THE STORE ROOM, NO. 44 Sixth street, and School Hall and Class Rooms, third story Nos. 52 and 54 Sixth street. Address D. C. IRISH, New Brighton.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE ON Center avenue, containing all modern improvements. Inquire of G. W. McCALLAM, No. 58 Center ave. tf

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Store, No. 106 Wood street. Inquire of A. W. BLACK, JR., No. 89 Grant street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—THE THIRD story Room, on the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, over the Y. M. C. A.'s Rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN B. JACKSON, Anchor Cotton Mills, corner of Robinson and Balkam streets, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House on the grounds of Wm. Carr, Twentieth ward, with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, now occupied by John B. Guthrie, Esq. Possession given 1st of April, 1871. Apply to WM. CARR, No. 327 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR RENT—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, No. 71 Market street. tf

FOR RENT—THE STOREROOM IN Basement of No. 87 Wood street. Also, the second story Room in same building, suitable for Office or Storeroom for light goods. Apply at M. and M. Insurance office.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 75 Water street, near Market. Inquire of GEO. A. BERRY, Citizens' National Bank.

FOR RENT.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK offer for Rent Offices in Suits or Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—DESIRABLE Residence in McKeesport; two-story Brick House of 11 Rooms, with large Hall, Pantry and Storeroom; Lot 120x140 feet. This Property is situated on an improved street, (Market street), and has been lately fitted up with all the essentials of a first-class city house. Has a Wrought Iron Hot Air Furnace, Range, Bath Room, Water Closet, Stationary Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Washhouse, &c., and will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to move East. Apply to A. W. LUKENS, McKeesport, Pa. MWS

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD FRAME House, and from 10 to 14 Acres of Land immediately adjoining the village of Mahoning, Lawrence county, Pa., in full view of the junction of the N. C. & B. V. and the Lawrence Railroads, two miles from the city of New Castle, beautifully situated, overlooking the town, the two railroads, two canals and two rivers, which unite a little below. There are two Churches, three Stores, a Grist Mill, graded Public School, &c., in the town, while its nearness to the city of New Castle affords all needed facilities for markets or purchases, and several daily trains to and from Pittsburgh afford many additional advantages. The House contains Seven Rooms, with two Porches, a good Cellar, Pump of Good Water on the Porch, a paved Washhouse, containing an Oven and Furnace, Wood and Coalhouse, good Frame Stable, with several other Outbuildings. A well Paled Garden of One Acre of warm, sandy soil, specially adapted to the cultivation of early vegetables; a small Vineyard of choice, young Grape Vines, Orchard of about 75 Apple and 150 Peach Trees, mostly just commencing to bear, &c.

Also, a good Farm of 50 Acres adjoining the above, with good Frame Bank Barn; 35 Acres under good cultivation, the balance well Timbered; an excellent Spring of Water and well Fenced. Possession would be given by 1st of April. For terms inquire on the premises of A. D. SIMPSON, Cross-Cut, Lawrence county, Pa. TTHS*

TURNIPS—500 BUSHELS CHOICE Iowa Turnips for sale low by McBANE & ANJER, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROUTE ON THE Commercial. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

NEW MEATS—EXTRA S. C. HAMS, Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulders and Sides, just out of Smokehouse and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY—One Dwelling of 12 Rooms and two of 6 Rooms each. Inquire of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street. tf

FOR SALE—BY SHENANGO FURNACE Company, West Middlesex, Pa.—2 Slide Valve Engines, Cylinders each 20 inches by 40 inches, set on Heavy Box Bed Plates, all in good order.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand, for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, P

NOTICES.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Y. M. M. Library Association will be held at the Library on SATURDAY, January 14th at 7½ o'clock P. M. Reports of the President and other officers will be read, and other business transacted. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

A. H. LANE, Secretary.

☞ WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will be held at the Hospital at Dixmont, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Managers and other business.

Trains leave Allegheny Station at 10 10 and 11 40 A. M.

J. A. HARPER, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MANSFIELD COAL AND LIME COMPANY, will be held at the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 67 Fourth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, January 25th, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the Report of the Board, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

December 24, 1870.

de24,31,ja7,14,21,24

☞ THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DUQUESNE BANK at their Annual Meeting, held on MONDAY, January 9th, 1871, elected the following named gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

W. G. JOHNSTON, WM. DOUGLAS,
EDMOND BURKE, J. D. JOHNSON,
M. MUNHALL, JOS. S. FINCH,
JAS. McKAY, W. R. BOGGS,
JOS. SHELLENBERGER, JAMES SHIDLE.

W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WM. DOUGLAS, Vice President,
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Books for Subscription to the Increased Capital Stock of the CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of West Pennsylvania will open at the office of the Company, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

By order of the Directors.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Printed copies of the act of Incorporation, with full explanation of the purposes of the Company, may be had on application at the office of the Company or to

Hon. JOSEPH WALTON, W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Hon. JAS. P. BARR, C. F. SCHWARTZ,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Esq., C. J. SMITH,
W. W. PATRICK, Esq., ALEX. TINDLE,
A. B. STEVENSON.

The Annual Election for Directors of the CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will take place at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1871.

New Stock to be voted at said Election must be subscribed on or before the 20th day of January.

By order of the Directors.

TUS A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Span, from the Sharpsburg end of the Bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, is Obstructed by the Fallen Span, and all River Men are Cautioned against Running Through this span.

tf KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Board of Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS a share upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, at the Office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1871.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 39, of TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable MONDAY, 16th inst.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Janurry 11th, 1871.

☞ OFFICE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of taxes, payable in Cash at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, 9th inst.

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Allegheny City, January 2d, 1871.

☞ CITY BANK—THIS BANK has this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the past six months, payable forthwith.

W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.

December 31, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1870.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS,
Mercantile Library Association,
FOR 1871.

PRESIDENT.
JOHN H. BAILEY.
VICE PRESIDENT.
C. B. SHEA.
TREASURER.
OLIVER LEMON.
SECRETARY.
J. McH. REINHART,
DIRECTORS.
W. P. HERBERT,
C. B. McVAY,
W. L. JONES,
J. E. SCHWARTZ,
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
AUDITORS.
ANDREW LONG,
W. H. KINCAID,
A. A. McCARTHY,

ELECTION—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH, from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M.

INDEPENDENT TICKET
Mercantile Library Association and
Mechanics' Institute, for 1871.

PRESIDENT.
HENRY M. LONG.
VICE PRESIDENT.
JAMES COLLORD.
TREASURER.
W. J. RADCLIFFE.
SECRETARY.
GEO. I. WHITNEY.
DIRECTORS.
W. N. HOWARD,
LEWIS McINTOSH,
H. B. WARING,
R. C. ALBREE,
E. T. DRAVO.
AUDITORS.
RODMAN WISTER,
W. F. ROBB,
E. V. McCANDLESS.

ELECTION—SATURDAY, 14TH JANUARY, between 2 and 9 P. M. tf

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

THE TRAVELERS
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,
$1,550,000.

Is the only Company in America writing yearly or Monthly General Accident Policies. It has done a large and successful business for six and a half years, during which time it has written 200,000 Policies, and paid over 12,500 Claims for death or injury by accident.

THE TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, insures against *GENERAL ACCIDENTS*, and not merely "Accidents of Travel." It insures against Accidents on the Street, on the Farm, in Mills, Factories, Offices, Stores or Workshops; Accidents from whatever cause, occurring to men while engaged in their lawful occupations. Among its patrons and the recipients of its benefits are Merchants, Capitalists, Bankers, Manufacturers, Professional and Literary Men, as well as Mechanics, Commercial Travelers, Railroad Men, Artisans and Workingmen of all trades and occupations. It has paid in benefits to policy-holders at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY,

For the past six years, for death or injury by accident.

In the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner's Report, for 1870, under the head of "Accident Insurance," the TRAVELERS is thus noticed:

"The Travelers, now in its seventh year, and the pioneer company in this branch of insurance, has made steady advances during its six years of business, its risks annually written having increased from a few millions to nearly one hundred millions annually. Such uninterrupted success from first to last is a triumph whose attainment is easily traced to the prudence, energy, promptness and fair dealing for which the Company has secured a high reputation."

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES WRITTEN BY

Swearingen
& McCandless,
AGENTS,
No. 94 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

s

ELGIN
[ILLINOIS]
Watches!

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
Chicago, January 25, 1870.

D. W. WHITTLE, Esq., General Agent National Watch Co:

Dear Sir:—I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excellent time under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly reliable. Yours respectfully,

J. C. McMULLEN,
General Superintendent.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,

159 and 161 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
1 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
TO BE FOUND AT
James Caldwell's,
ALLEGHENY.

Pequot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.

All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.

Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.

New Styles of Cocheco Prints.

English and French Chintzes.

Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 00 per yard.

☞ Having secured the Agency for CHERRY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS, we are prepared to supply Dealers at Manufacturers' LOWEST PRICE, either by the Piece or Package.

As these Goods are guaranteed all Silk and not to fade or crack from wear, for Suits, they are superior to any other Silk in market at the price.

JAMES CALDWELL,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa.
THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OPENS FEBRUARY 9.
L. G. GRIER, Principal.

TREES, TREES.

Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees.

Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubbery,
Conover's Colossal,
Asparagus,
Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.

ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.

Also, a large selected stock of

Imported Bulbous Roots,
Wholesale and Retail, by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
WS 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable and conveniently located residences in Allegheny City, the Homestead of the late Rev. John T. Pressly, D.D. This property fronts on Washington street and West Penn Railroad, and is 80 feet front by 350 feet in depth. For full particulars inquire of THOS. McCANCE, No. 196 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or of the Rev. JOHN C. STEELE, No. 49 Diamond, Allegheny City.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871.

It is claimed that the appointment of Mr. Orth to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means created by the resignation of General Schenck, leaves the Committee standing as follows: Four tariff, four revenue reformers, and one between the two. It is argued that therefore little will be done on the tariff question at the present session.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have recorded their protest against obstructing the navigation of the Ohio river with railroad bridges—action which the House will promptly indorse. There is a changed and very greatly improved feeling abroad concerning obstructions to rivers by railroads. The navigation interest is looking up and gaining strength, as is evident for the passage of the bill appropriating $200,000 to complete work at the Louisville Falls. The friends have only to persevere to obtain not only indemnity for the past but security for the future.

The Washington *Patriot*, a Democratic paper, edited by ex-Minister Harvey, announces the death of Hon. John Covode, in the following remarks:

> "Mr. Covode was a self-made man, enterprising, sagacious, and practical. By these qualities he rose from humble means to large wealth, and was only second on the list of stockholders in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with which he had commenced as a small contractor. Genial in his nature, and unpretending in his life, he was marked by a strict fidelity in his friendship, and by a generous heart that commended these high qualities to those who were widely separated from him by party distinctions."

At the time of his death Mr. Covode was first on the list of stockholders in the Central Company, a position to which by purchase of stock he had quite recently advanced. His name had of late been freely used in connection with the practical management of some portion of the company's business.

How many drinking places are there in Pittsburgh either not licensed at all, or that do not meet the requirements of the law, is an interesting question, in any light it can be placed. Have the County Commissioners a duty to perform, either in searching out violators, or when such cases are brought to their attention? If not, who has? There is no sort of doubt that just here a great and growing evil exists, the cause of which is most worthy of the attention and labors of any class in community. A leading citizen inquires whether this is not a proper subject to be taken up in connection with the next Mayoralty election? On this point there may be a difference, but very many will at once conclude that the subject is most worthy of consideration at any time.

United States Circuit Judge J. D. Emmons, has just returned to Detroit from Memphis, where he has been holding Court. He was greeted with enough abuse from the press at first, but the bar treated him very courteously, and he has secured a just appreciation of his independence, having shown an intention to administer the law without fear or favor, while his opinions and jury charges are true to Northern sentiment. General Pillow, ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, General Jake Thompson, Judge Ellett, Mr. McRea and Jeff. Davis are all residing in Memphis, nearly or quite all engaged in the practice of law. The opinions of these leaders of Southern sentiment are worthy of attention, and Judge Emmons found that at last they are willing to admit that the mutual contest between Union men and ex-Confederates in Tennessee, has gone far enough, and that it is now the interest of both parties to stop hostilities and cultivate just relations for the future, and that there is an expression of intention to respect and obey the Federal power at the South and to avoid future persecutions. Let the Northern people once feel assured that the South thinks and will act according to such a sentiment, and the reason that impels many men to be cautious in support of universal amnesty, will no longer exist. If we know that a Northern man in the South will be as free to speak and act as is a Southerner in the North, reconstruction will be crowned by complete amnesty.

THE ERIE RAILWAY REPORT.

After two years wherein to "cook" the figures, the Erie Railway Company presents a statement of its business in 1868. It is reasonable to suppose that this statement is the most favorable that can be made, yet we feel safe in saying that there is not another railroad in the country that makes so poor an exhibit of its business. Mr. Jay Gould, President of the Erie, in his report one year ago, assured the stockholders that their road was improving rapidly in both freight and passenger traffic, and painted its past achievements and the victories before it in such brilliant colors that, to take his word for it, scarcely any other railway could offer such opportunities for safe and profitable investment.

Mr. Gould certainly has reason to praise the Erie, for has he not got rich out of it? But the stockholders and the bondholders have not been so fortunate. They have been cherishing the hopes that Mr. Gould's report sought to inspire, but now he has blighted their prospects by his sworn statement, just published.

Some points in that statement are worthy of more than a passing notice. Many people have put their money into railroads, on the belief that they are useful public enterprises for the furnishing of transit for freight and passengers from place to place at the fairest rates, consistent with living profit to the roads. Those who have had this notion, have also thought it was for the interest of the road, its owners and its customers, that it be as economically managed as possible, and that all expenses of litigation, stock manipulation and such like, should be cut down to the lowest notch, if not, indeed, entirely avoided. They really thought that the business of a railroad was railroading, not stock-jobbing nor running the courts. Such simple-minded folk will be astonished to read of the payment of $1,000,000 to the President of another railroad, and $428,259 to his confederate, not for freight transported or for passengers carried or a line of track leased, but to settle up a Wall street operation. They will be astonished, too, to learn of the payment in one year of $263,732 86 as interest on notes given for current expenses and supplies by one road, when they know that its rival on one hand, the New York Central, not only does not borrow but carries a surplus of six or seven millions, while its Pennsylvania rival always has cash in the Treasury, not for expenses merely, but for dividends. Then what will they think of $230,938 spent as attorney's fees in a year? Over *fifty* lawyers were employed, only four of whom got as low as $500 each, while David Dudley Field received $13,000, William M. Evarts, $15,000, Clarence A. Seward, $24,000, Edwards Pierrepont, $30,000, J. C. Bancroft Davis, $10,612, James T. Brady, $5,000, and other less prominent lawyers sums quite as large.

But there is more than these extravagances in unnecessary directions. The necessary expenses, the cost of operating the road, were too great, if other roads are to be taken as a standard. Omitting from the cost of operating, all payments of interest, rent, counsel fees, &c., we find that the expenses were 72.5 per cent. of the gross receipts. Upon that same basis it cost about $14,290 per mile to operate the 845.75 miles of the Erie Railway. In contrast with this let us put the New York Central, operating 1165.86 miles in the same region, the Great Western of Canada, operating 354.5 miles, and the Chicago and Northwestern operating 1156 miles. In each case the latest annual report given in Poor's Railroad Manual for 1870-71 is used, the calculations being made, as in the case of the Erie, upon the basis of actual operating expenses. Of these roads, of which the expenses are above rather than below the average throughout the country, the New York Central's operating expenses are 58 per cent. of the receipts, the Great Western's are 55 per cent., the Chicago and Northwestern's are 53.85 per cent.—Erie's are 72.5 per cent. The operating expenses per mile of the New York Central are $7,767, of the Great Western are $6,599, of the Chicago and Northwestern are $6,855—of the Erie are $14,290. This comparison can be extended to include almost every railroad in the country, but these are sufficient specimens to indicate the truth that either it will never pay to operate the Erie as a broad gauge road, or the Gould-Fisk management make unnecessary and extravagant outlays, even in the regular operation of the road, aside from their costly stock-gambling and litigation. If the road cannot pay because it is broad gauge, its actual owners shall know this before it is too late to make a change. If Gould and his confederates are to blame, as is more probable, it would be more becoming if the Courts and Legislature of New York would oust them from the mismanagement of property towards most of which their relation, at the best, is only that of trustees.

"DAILY LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL."

The following was received Friday, January 13, the first publication having been made in Harrisburg on the day previous:

PUBLICATION OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The joint committee of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature will receive proposals until January the 17th, for the publication of a "*Daily Legislative Journal*" of the proceedings of the Legislature, said journal to contain notes of the presentation and disposition of memorials, petitions, and remonstrances; the introduction, reference and action on bills and resolutions; sketches of debate; the yeas and nays on all questions; and generally such particulars as shall fairly exhibit the action of the two Houses; 6,000 copies of each number to be printed for the use of the House and Senate; to be printed on good white printing paper, upon brevier type; each number to have not less than four pages; the pages to be of same form and size of the *Legislative Record* of 1868. The contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Security to be given for its fulfillment.

Communications can be addressed to any of the following gentlemen, Harrisburg:

HARRY WHITE,
I. D. DAVIS,
R. B. PETRIKEN,
Senate.
JAMES ELLIS,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
R. JOHNSTON,
House of Representatives.

First, as to the opportunities for competition outside of Harrisburg, and the intention to have competition there: Between the first publication and the day on which bids are to be put in will be five days, including the day of publication and the day for bidding. No competition was desired; none was intended—there will be none, the Harrisburg publishers having a perfect understanding, which is reported to be about this: One is to have the *Record* or *Journal*, another the State Printing, the third a share of one or both, to keep quiet. As bearing on this, see how silent certain papers, Democratic and Republican, are keeping and will keep.

Second, as to the "little joker" under the name and title "not less than four pages;" the price Bergner was paid was $14 a page, and, under the nice arrangement now existing, the price that will be paid for the new affair—rather the old revived—will probably be as near to it as it is dared to get. Let us suppose a case, and one likely to happen more than once. The House meets on a morning at the usual hour, and the report that will "fairly exhibit" the proceedings will read thus: "The House met according to adjournment. The journal of the previous day was read, when no quorum being present the House adjourned till to-morrow to meet at the usual hour." The Senate proceedings (which body may not be in session at all) are similar. Twenty lines would suffice to record everything, and yet the publisher is to print and get pay for "not less than four pages." Can there be any mistaking the meaning of this?

Third, as to the time, regularity and promptness of the publication: There is nothing said about it. The contractor may publish whenever he pleases, for all that is required of him in the above, whereas the only value in a journal of the sessions will consist in its daily publication, or as nearly so as possible; certainly never more than two or three days apart, when the proceedings (as toward the close of the session) are most voluminous. The scandal and worthlessness, and at the same time, to a considerable extent, profitableness, as well as the swindle in the printing of the old *Record*, was in the fact that Bergner never got it out when it could be of any practical value, it frequently being weeks after the session closed before it was concluded. No correction of this crying evil, no provision for prompt publication is contemplated. In this vital respect it is the old good-for-nothing thing over again.

With the words of Mr. Wallace about honesty and retrenchment still ringing in our ears, the fact is made apparent, that he and his Democratic followers are deep in this business. Republicans! will you not show by your action that you are not and cannot be dragged into it!

LIFE ASSURANCE AND INSANITY.

For a good many years the business of Life Assurance has been gradually growing in the interest of the people of this country, and in all the considerable cities and towns, and even in the villages evidences abound that the interest felt in the subject is still increasing. From the statistics of the business it is proved to have already attained gigantic proportions. In view of its mere dimensions, the legal principles involved in its various relations would seem very important. But independently of the magnitude and extent of the concern, its law possesses unusual interest from the nature or character of the subject. In the uncertainty which attends the ordinary pursuits of trade and commerce, in the liability to loss or pecuniary ruin so frequently attached to investments, great numbers of business and professional men rest in confidence and peace, in the anticipation of death or failure, upon the provision made for their families in Life Assurance policies. Like other companies managed by erring men, a Life Assurance Company may fail. The time is still remote when absolute trust may be placed in any institution depending upon the contingencies, in which all things human and mundane are implicated; but in view of the various precautions and guarantees thrown around the best companies of the kind, and perhaps in the thought of the unanimity that must exist among all right-minded people as to the necessity of security in their operations, there is, at least there was a decided popular tendency to trust in the institution. Whether this feeling has ever been fully warranted by facts or not, in reference to the legal principles concerned in Life Assurance at any rate, one might have supposed them settled long ago, and that they were placed beyond the reach of the most crafty or subtle "man of the law." This supposition, on whatever grounds entertained, turns out to have been founded upon an entire mistake. Probably no man or woman at all given to reflection ever took out a policy on his or her life, without thought of insanity and consequent suicide as among the possible chances, or Providential dispensations of the future, the forecast of which rendered the act of Assurance an act of prudence. If any fail thus to recognize self-destruction among the contingencies of the time to come, the failure is due either to a very narrow experience, or to ignorance of well established statistics. Few sovereigns hold their thrones by a more uncertain tenure than sovereign reason. Some, indeed, assuming the mind to be immortal, contend that it is not liable in itself to disease, as whatever may become diseased may die; but even they recognize the sympathy between body and soul, in consequence of which the latter is affected by every cause which violently agitates the former. As simple matter of fact all know that as the consequence of various bodily diseases, reason is overthrown, and that in certain conditions of the body, rationality is disturbed by very slight moral causes. No matter on what theory, physical or metaphysical, the facts are accounted for, it is notorious that insanity of different forms, that madness, moody or raving, is a common result of thousands of influences, ever active or latent, around every member of society. The loss of property, the loss of friends, the loss of reputation, the glaring ingratitude of long-trusted intimates, the horrible malignity which so often pursues the more or less successful, or even the unsuccessful, with calumny—these may be mentioned as familiar agencies of mental and moral ruin. In perfect health only vigorous minds can cheerfully bear up against them; in feeble health even the most intellectually gifted may, and frequently do, go down before them. The thought of suicide may present itself for a moment as a refuge even to the most healthy mind under the pressure of overwhelming sorrow or despair, and the direct effect of some of the most common remote causes of insanity is to deepen the suicidal impulse and to repel counteracting restraints: in other words to make the desire irresistible to "escape anywhere, anywhere out of the world." In the presence of modern light on the subject, the person who assured his life in a policy liable to vitiation by suicide, would manifest great want of prudence. The Life Assurance Company which declares on the face of its policies that suicide vitiates them, asserts a claim which ought not to be sustained, and which, if sustained, ought to deprive the concern of the public respect and patronage. Even admitting the possibility that a rascal may be found to "do" his assurers by his own death, such cases must be so rare as never to constitute a rule. People talk about suicide on principle, and refer to the frequency of the crime in the Roman Empire. Those suicides were brought up in ignorance of a future life and trained from childhood to regard self-destruction as an honorable escape from misery or dishonor, and most of them found in a self-determined death their only refuge from a despotism whose eye and hand were over the entire civilized world. Brought up in a Christian land, as citizens qualified to give testimony in a court of justice believers in God and in a state of rewards and punishments after death, Americans are not Romans. Americans who assure their lives for the benefit of their relations or their creditors, are little likely to be meditating suicide at the time of the transaction. When they afterwards commit the deed, the presumption is violent that the memory of it had no place in their troubled minds. But even if it could be proved that, among the wild fancies, or vague recollections, or insane dreads of the last hour before self-destruction they had derived a momentary comfort from the thought that a beloved mother or sister had been provided for by a life policy, we deny that the policy ought to be considered as vitiated by the thought. A person may have such lucid intervals, may have rational thoughts and correct recollections and be still insane. Such glimpses of reason, such flashes of healthy memory characterize certain forms of madness. The fact is known to all physicians. To argue, as an eminent jurist has lately done, that because an insane man "intends to destroy his life and comprehends the physical nature and consequences of the act," he thereby nullifies his claim upon the assurers and absolves them from their contract, indicates an utter ignorance or forgetfulness of the essential features of the disease involved in the case. Why, cunning is one of the first traits often developed in insanity—that is, in certain species of the malady. In the cases of many suicides unquestionably insane, nothing is more remarkable than the deliberate ingenuity, whether rational or instinctive, with which they have devised and carried out their plans of self-destruction. When a man cuts his own throat, does he comprehend the physical nature and consequences of the act? Yes and no! He knows that the knife or razor will cut, and uses it accordingly; but he utterly fails to grasp the reasons which, if he were sane, would arrest his hand.

The difference is well illustrated in the fact so well known, that persons who cut the jugular under the insane impulse resulting from pressure of the brain, are often found to have tried to stop the blood when relieved of their frenzy by its flow. Insanity does not imply the destruction, but only the derangement and irregular action of the intellectual powers. It is a disease which may cause death by its own proper operation, or by the acts which it prompts. Suicide is a very common one of those acts, so common that in our age and country it raises a presumption of madness so violent as to be irresistible and generally accepted in the absence of overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

Buying Good Food Cheap.

The question of cheap eating is one that many people have a personal and feeling interest in, and any suggestion in regard to it is worthy of attention. The very practical idea is thrown out that families in the cities should combine in the purchase of their fruits, butter, eggs, &c., in the country, and its shipment. They will thus get articles of known good quality at merely the advance in freight above the first cost. Half a dozen families will furnish a steady cash market to at least one farmer, with advantage to him and saving to themselves; for after all the railroad freights are not so enormous, at least not as bad as the grocers' bills represent them to be. As another part of this same plan, a Chicago writer suggests that "it would be for the advantage of country dealers and large farmers to advertise in city papers the prices at which they will deliver supplies to clubs, with freight paid. English produce merchants do this largely, stating the price of their wares, carriage free to any part of the kingdom. Here an adjustable tariff of freights should be as familiar as postage rates to every buyer and seller. When first-class freight is but seventy-five cents a hundred weight from Chicago to New York, the idea of shipping supplies ought not to be a formidable one."

Then there is another element toward true economy in living well that is working properly. The estimate cannot be far out of the way which says that of all that goes into American kitchens, "one-fifth is wasted by innutritious cooking, and another fifth by over-eating to satisfy appetite by quantity rather than quality of food." Yet good cooking is an art that cannot be acquired in a day. Some will never master it, while the cheapness and excellence of co-operative purchases can be enjoyed wherever they wish, by any half dozen families that are neighbors, or have the good sense to act together.

Assistant D. Farrand Henry, of the United States Lake Survey, furnishes to the Detroit *Post*, a transcript from the Survey's meteorological record, giving the days in the last ten years, when the thermometer has gone below zero. There are fifty such on record since December 31, 1859, and the coldest days were January 1st and 2d, 1864, when the thermometer was 16 and 17 degrees below zero. No day in 1862 sent the thermometer to zero, and the only days in December having that degree of cold were in 1859, 1860 1865, 1867, and 1868. There have been eighteen zero days in January, and as many in February, the first part of the month furnishing the coldest days, as a rule. March 2, 3 and 4, 1868, and 5, 7 and 11, 1869, give the only cases of the thermometer at zero in March. The *Post* says that the temperature, however, is generally higher in cities than in the country, and the winters are warmer in Detroit than in most cities on the same parallel of latitude. This is explained by its situation between the lakes, whose vast bodies of water modify the temperature.

Charles J. Faulkner, formerly of Old Virginia, but now of West Virginia, having been invited to become a candidate for the United States Senate from the latter State, has written a letter in reply, in which he says:—

> "I do not seek the office and shall not seek it. I have never expressed to any human being the wish to have the place, and yet, in response to your direct inquiry, I feel no hesitation in saying that if Congress shall remove my present political disabilities, and it shall be the pleasure of the State of West Virginia, unsolicited by me, to call me to her service in the Senate of the United States, I shall, as a citizen of the State, deeply sympathizing in all that affects her fortunes and fame, feel it my duty to accept the position and to discharge its duties to the best of my ability."

Mr. Faulkner was an active member of Congress for several terms prior to the rebellion, and in 1860 was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to France. He returned to the United States in 1861, and being suspected of disloyalty was imprisoned in Fort Warren, but was exchanged for Hon. Alfred Ely in December of that year. Since that time he has remained entirely in private life, until the present effort of his friends to restore him to the service of the public.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., pays the highest compliment to the energy, Christianity and perseverance of women in general, and the American women in particular. Among other arguments in favor of the introduction of the female-teacher system, he brings up this:

> "Our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic had a great problem to deal with in the mass of ignorant emancipated blacks thrown upon their hands, and when the resolution was made by the North that the blacks should be educated, every possible difficulty was thrown in the way by the South, but the work triumphed because it was undertaken by women. The most startling facts were on record as to the work carried out by those who in derision were named in the South the 'Boston Marms;' but, difficult as was their task, they have managed to cure the bad habits of the blacks, educate their minds, and lead to the paths of industry and good citizenship those who before filled all with anxiety."

The work is not yet complete, however, but is going bravely on.

It is the general impression that King William, in one of his proclamations, said that he waged war not against France but against Napoleon and his armies. Here is what he *did* say:

> "The Emperor Napoleon having by land and sea attacked the German people, who desired and still desire to live in peace with the French nation, I have assumed command of the German armies to repel this attack; and by the events of war I have been led to cross the French frontier. I carry on this war against French soldiers, not against the citizens of France. Accordingly the latter will continue to enjoy perfect security in person and property so long as they do not themselves deprive me of the right of granting them protection by hostile undertakings against the German troops."

Now that all France has taken up arms, he is consistent in fighting all France. Whether by ending the war after Sedan he would not have more sympathy among civilized nations, is another question.

The cattle disease which is causing some excitement in New York and Massachusetts, called by scientific men *Epizootic Aptha*, (it must be a terrible disease, judging from the name,) is far from being a new one, as was at first supposed. It made its appearance in England some thirty years past, creating great alarm. It first broke out, at that time, in Austria and Hungary, and traveling westward came to England. In 1869 it again visited the latter island. It is said to be not very dangerous, though almost impossible to be kept from spreading.

An eminent banker in Germany, under date of December 20th, writes to a friend here, as follows: "The Germans begin to get tired of the war, but when it is over I think there will be a large emigration to America. In Europe money is very abundant now, because business, as a general thing, is at an entire stand still, and moneyed men do not want to invest their money; but when the war is over there will be such a demand for money that the rate of discount must go considerably higher."

It would seem almost superfluous to send any Commission to San Domingo seeking information, since all the editors in the land have been searching through their brains and—Encyclopedias, and telling all about its 27,000 square miles of hill, valley, plain, and mountain land; its beauty, its ugliness, its adaptation to the production of this, that, the other, and more.

There are a class of papers of real enterprise that employ their own correspondents and receive dispatches, and there are another class that manufacture their dispatches out of those of their more enterprising contemporaries and palm them off as genuine. But the reading public are not long discovering which is the forgery and which the genuine.

The St. Louis *Democrat* declares that in the West the business prospect "scarcely ever was better." "Fear not," it says, "activity and prosperity will characterize the West during 1871."

At the annual meeting of the Bar Association of Bucks county, last week, a resolution was adopted expelling Stephen T. Kirk from that organization, and asking that the court strike his name from the roll of attorneys. Mr. Kirk left Doylestown some time ago, under unfavorable circumstances, and his brethren of the legal profession now wish to render the separation as complete as possible.

HUMOR AND FACTS OF THE WAR.

An adventurer of a New York *Herald* correspondent shows the hatred borne by the lower orders of the French peasantry toward the Germans, and their insanity—so to speak—on the subject of spies. Having gone out from Le Mans in the direction of a village, the name of which he wished to know, an old man whom he asked would not tell him; so down the street he went, but was soon greeted by yells from sundry old women shouting that he was a spy. A man who was chopping wood rushed upon him with an axe; another came round a house with a double-barrelled gun, painfully cocking it as he came. This one rushed up from here, that from there, their features all distorted with rage, and the devil in their eyes. The only thing which saved the correspondent was his presence of mind. He stood his ground warning them not to touch him as he was an American until the *Gen d'Arme* came in sight, when he showed his pass from the Minister, and cursing the fools he was led off. He relates also of a young French officer of florid complexion being arrested in the same way, when in full uniform. The ignorant peasants said he had stolen the clothes from some dead French officer and would not release him until an order came from the General. But here is a correspondent of the New York *Standard* writing from Orleans on the 17th ult., who gives a little brighter view of the feeling between the Germans and the middle classes. He says:

> The Germans readily pay the army of the Loire its due tribute of praise for courageous and obstinate fighting, as well as for comparatively excellent training: the artillery, especially, has fired better than in any previous battle; the marine artillery distinguishing itself principally by careful aiming.

Then, in referring to the departure of the different corps for the East and West, as has been reported by telegraph, continues:

> It is amusing on the march to watch the various chalkings on the doors of houses. The quartermasters have the number of men, their rank, regiment, etc., chalked up, and some of the men amuse themselves by adding inscriptions of their own for the information of their successors. Good hosts never go without a mark of approbation, their praise and a request to be considerate being chalked on the door and shutters; often you also read notes of the following character: "Good man but bad wife," "Good wine but bad prog," and occasionally gratitude will take its highest flight and warn Germans not to make requisitions in this house, for the people have been kind and liberal.

He further says that the city was much injured by the German cannonade; that the gray old Cathedral which was begun in the thirteenth century and finished by Henry IV., was being used as a barrack, and the interior much damaged by the wild soldiery of Germany.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Last Thursday a young man slipped on the pavement in Elkton, Md. He did not fall to the ground, but succeeded in catching on his hand, and walked on without serious discomfort. The remainder of the afternoon he remained on the street and spent the evening in social pleasure. About two o'clock next morning he aroused his sister and asked her to send for the doctor as he believed he was dying. It was concluded that he was bleeding internally, but all efforts to relieve him failed, and on Sunday morning he died, the victim of perhaps as slight an accidents as ever was attended with fatal results.

A child now living in Detroit is no larger round than a man's forefinger. It is a month old, about six inches long, weighs one pound two ounces, and has never cried since born.

A principal cause why, notwithstanding the enormous accumulation of wealth in a few hands, so few really fine houses are built in London, is the positive refusal of the really great landlords to part with their land, and the natural disinclination of persons to spend hundreds of thousands for the benefit of the grandchildren of Lord Westminster, Mr. Lowndes, etc. Most of the few *grand seigneur* houses are built on crown property.

"A grand gift concert in aid of the Chicago Library Association," as it is advertised, is not authorized by the Association, indeed the proposition for it was promptly rejected. Whoever invests in the lottery places it with irresponsible persons.

There are eight hundred wood carvers or sculptors in New York city, and they are about to strike for two hours reduction in their daily labor.

Last Saturday morning, near Peoria, Ill., "Old Ira Mills, the hermit of Utica Hill," was burned to death in his hut. He was a Baptist missionary preacher, and had lived his hermit's life at Utica for thirty-eight years. He was accustomed to save every scrap of metal he could find, and two wagon load of scrap were collected about his premises. He owned 240 acres of land, beside considerable money, and after wearing the same garments for ten years, his friends procured a very handsome burial casket, and also a fine suit of broadcloth to bury him in.

A brace of Chicago swindlers have got up a new game that is rascally. They run an "intelligence office." Two women testify to having been offered the choice of being matron of the Palmer house or preceptress of a French seminary, and to paying five dollars each for an interview with a bogus hotel proprietor. Two other women paid three dollars each for an interview "with a gentleman going to Germany, who wants a companion for his wife." None of the applicants suited, after the money was paid.

The children's new missionary ship, the Morning Star, will be launched from the yard in East Boston about the end of January and will sail about February 15th.

Nashua, New Hampshire, claims the honor of having the first trainway in America, in 1825, a year before the Quincy Railroad, to carry granite from Neponset to Boston, was built. It was in connection with the Indian Head broadcloth mills it was then, cotton mills now, and was half a mile long. The dirt from a hill called Indian Head, was used to fill up the low ground occupied by the works, and the cars not only ran over iron covered wooden rails the empty cars being drawn up by the impetus of the descending ones.

All parts of the world order their horse cars of New York, where the largest factory is situated. South America seems to have encouraged horse railroads more readily than any country except our own, and now most every seaport of any size has this means of transit, and in nearly every instance it has proved a profitable investment.

PERSONAL.

Lucille Western is singing at the New Orleans Academy of Music.

General Butler is to specially advocate the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill when it comes before Congress.

In answer to Orange Judd's offer of $157 in premiums for the best specimens of darning and patching stockings and clothing, 1,300 articles of clothing have been sent in from twenty-eight States.

General Hiram Walbridge's estate will not be as large as his friends expected. He appears to have lost a considerable sum of money in some fanciful enterprise of unusual absurdity, having for its ostensible object the preservation of hens' eggs in the country for city consumption.

The name of Cadet Grant, son of the Government, frequently appears on the "book of delinquencies" at West Point in which all misdemeanors of cadets are reported. One entry against him is, "Persistent disobedience of orders." Another is, "laughing in the ranks." The reporting officers are no respecters of persons. The book is a curiosity to a civilian. "Scratching nose in ranks" (caused by a provoking mosquito); "sneezing and coughing unnecessarily;" "coat skirt tucked in trousers;" "pants on top of boots;" "raising both hands in ranks" (caused, as explanation says, by "bug in ear);" "stamping in ranks"—all are complaints gravely entered.

Charles G. Leland, "Hans Breitman," is about to publish his fourth volume, which is descriptive of his adventures as a Uhlan in the present war.

Mr. Fred. Douglass made a fine speech in New York lately, wherein he advocated strongly the doctrine of protection, and ascribed to its inferences the springing up, all over the South, of cotton and other manufacturing establishments.

A PROTEST FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Granting of Liquor Licenses Against the Remonstrance of the Best Citizens—Elizabeth Borough Speaks Out.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a temperance meeting in Elizabeth borough on Friday evening, January 6, 1871, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, It is stated in the recent presentation of the grand jury of this county, in that we find that the public are in a measure often at fault in not exercising their privilege as citizens, and remonstrating against the granting of license to drinking houses, well known to be entirely unnecessary, we desire to put it upon record that we have endeavored to exercise the aforesaid privileges, and have been represented by good citizens to urge our remonstrances in preventing licenses, as are specified in said presentation, and have found the licensing court entirely deaf to our remonstrances, with the names of many of our best citizens attached thereto; also, that it is our settled conviction that the disgrace and sin of the selling of liquors in this town under the sanction of law rest with the "licensing court," and not with us.

Resolved, That the action of the Commissioners in granting licenses to sell liquor in this borough meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That said action we can understand to be nothing short of a gross insult to our best citizens and an outrage upon our rights and privileges.

THOMAS FERGUS, President.
D. W. McBRYAR, Secretary.

SELF-EXALTATION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After reading the leading editorial in a religious weekly (N. B. I do not *write weekly*) published in your city, bearing date December 21st, I happened to take up "Ryle's Expository Thoughts," on John, and opened it at the eighteenth verse of the seventh chapter. It struck me that his "Thoughts" on that verse might be wholesale reading for some men who do not see themselves as others see them.

The leading editorial in the same paper of this week (January 11th), prompts me to send you a brief extract from these "Thoughts," for the benefit of whom it may concern.

We learn, in this passage, that *a self-exacting spirit in Ministers of religion is entirely opposed to the mind of Christ.* Our Lord says: He that speaketh of himself seeketh his own glory; but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him. "The wisdom and truth of this sentence will be evident at once to any reflecting mind. The Minister truly called of God will be deeply sensible of his Master's Majesty, and his own infirmity, and will see in himself nothing but unworthiness. He, on the other hand, who knows that he is not inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, will try to cover over his defects by magnifying himself and his office. The very desire to exalt ourselves is a bad symptom. It is a sure sign of something wrong within.

"Does any one ask illustrations of the truth before us? He will find them, on the one side, in the Scribes and Pharisees of our Lord's times. If one thing more than another distinguished those unhappy men, it was their desire to get praise for themselves. He will find them, on the other side, in the character of the Apostle St. Paul. The key note that runs through all his Epistles is personal humility and zeal for the glory of Christ.

"Does any one ask for a test by which he may discern the real man of God from the false shepherd in the present day? Let him remember our Lord's weighty words, and notice carefully what is the main object that a minister loves to exalt. * * * The man who forgets self in his pulpit and his papers, and desires to be hid behind the cross. This man shall be blessed in his work, and be a blessing." RUSTICUS.

Within a short time several meetings have been held in various cities to advance the new constitutional amendment to name the Deity in the Constitution of the United States, that was first brought to general notice by the convention in this city in 18 . The meetings have been poorly attended, and we fancy that it is because the people think, as the New York *Times* tersely expresses it, that "the idea of making a nation religious by an act of Congress, or a declaration of the organic law, harmonizes with Chalmers's doctrine of national conscience, and with the theory upon which State Churches rest. In fact, if it is the business of law makers to make religion a national concern, it is their duty to go beyond an amendment to the Constitution, and to provide for religion by a system of endowment."

FREE AND UNITED ITALY.

The New York Meeting—Its Object—Public Men who Indorse It.

The telegraph has characterized the meeting at the Academy of Music, New York, Thursday, to celebrate Italian unity and civil and religious freedom, as rivalling "in point of numbers and enthusiasm any similar demonstration ever witnessed in the city." Many prominent citizens participated, among them Marshall O. Roberts, William C. Dodge, Henry S. Stebbins, Peter Cooper, Willard Parker, Francis Lieber and Cyrus W. Field. General John A. Dix presided, and made the leading speech. Of the newspapers encouraging the Assembly, the New York *Times* makes the following explanation of its meaning:

> "It is not in any way or shape a religious meeting. There is no thought of kindling here the flames of religious hatred and jealousy between the Protestants and Catholics. One of the principal promoters of the movement is an Italian Catholic Liberal. The Catholic Government of Victor Emanuel needs and desires the support of such a popular expression. The whole Catholic population of Italy, outside of the Pope and their Jesuits and their immediate followers, are in hearty sympathy with it. The noblest minds in the history of the Roman Church have been in favor of Italian unity, and opposed to the temporal power of the Pope. It is reserved for the priestly party in this country—for the ignorant Irish Catholics and their leaders and tools, and for a newspaper which is their habitual mouthpiece—to defend a power which the liberal Catholics of Europe have long considered a relic of the Middle Ages."

The *Times* further says the meeting will take no account of dogmas; "it is simply and purely an expression of sympathy with a great step in human progress—the unity of a noble people, long divided and oppressed, and the freedom of a venerable historic capital from the ignorant and oppressive rule of priests."

It further says that the Pope's spiritual independence is not attacked, with that we have nothing to do as a people. It adds:

> "But when, under the cowardly influence of politicians, we as Americans cease to feel and express our feelings with every nation that throws off oppression, and joins the grand march of free peoples, advancing toward complete liberty of Church and State, we shall be unworthy our name and our history. The meetings on the other side have declared loudly for priestcraft and spiritual tyranny. Their words have been telegraphed over Europe, and have encouraged all friends of Jesuitry and despotism. Shall the friends of liberty in America be silent? It is true that the ring of New York, and the larger ring of priests and demogogues throughout the country, have alarmed our political leaders, and with a few honorable exceptions, tied their tongues. We hear from good authority that the committee have written to *over fifty* of our leading politicians, lawyers and statesmen, inviting them to speak on this occasion, and, if we are not misinformed, only one, Judge Emmott, has consented to address the assembly, though many others have written letters of sympathy, among them, notably, Vice President Colfax."

The *Tribune* says the meeting is "an event with which every American can sympathize—a meeting which every friend of national progress may feel proud to attend. The land of song and of art, of history and romance, the old-time center of civilization and religion, and to-day free and one, presents a spectacle which may well kindle the warmest eloquence and the brightest hopes."

In addition to the letters of indorsement from Vice President Colfax, Secretary Delano, ex-Secretary Cox and Senators Trumbull, Howard and Buckingham, noted in yesterday's Commercial, letters from other public men were read at the meeting, and from them we make such extracts as are pertinent. Charles Francis Adams writes to Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the Committee:

> Disclaiming all pretention to be a leader of public opinion in this country, I cannot but express the hope that the struggle now going on in Italy may terminate favorably to the political unity of Italy, and at the same time leave to the head of the Roman Church the same amount of spiritual authority to which any Christian organization is entitled which seeks to advance the religious welfare of mankind.

Senator Sumner in an eloquent letter declares for years he has "longed to see this day." He likens Italy without Rome to the body without its head. "Rome is the natural head of Italy, and is now at last joined with the body to which it belongs, never again to be separated." He says, also:

> "Besides the triumph of the nation, I see in this event two other things of surpassing value in the history of liberty. First, the union of Church and State is overthrown in its greatest example. The Pope remains the pastor of a mighty flock, but without temporal power. Here is a precedent, which, beginning at Rome, must be followed everywhere, until Church and State are no longer conjoined, and all are at liberty to worship God according to conscience, without compulsion from man. The other consequence is hardly less important. The Pope was an absolute Sovereign for life. In the overthrow of his temporal power absolutism receives a blow, and the people everywhere obtain new assurance for the future. Here is occasion for joy and hope."

George William Curtis, who is the more conspicuous, because he is about the only New York politician that seems to have heard of the movement, says:

> "But the event is more than Italian. The peaceful overthrow of the political Papacy by a Roman Catholic people is the sign of a significant change in the views held by many in that communion of the relation between Church and State. It is the harbinger of that better day of which Cavour dreamed, when every church shall be a free Church in a free State by the security of religious freedom to every citizen. Italy, long dear to the scholar, the poet, and the artist, becomes precious to every man who believes in human progress, as she takes her place in the great procession of nations which move, united and victorious, toward more perfect liberty."

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, writes:

> "Of all the modern changes in European Governments I have regarded the steady progress of Italy in establishing her unity and her independence as a nation with most hope and favor, because I believe that the promise of stability and progress in free government and self-government is there the most encouraging. That the incorporation of the Roman States with the remainder of Italy was essential to this I cannot doubt. If, therefore, I could take part in any public demonstration, it would give me pleasure above all others to participate in this."

His colleague, Judge Strong, says:

> "Our Court is in such a condition at Washington that my brethren will not consent to my absence in January, even a single day, and I do not think it would be right for me to be absent. I sympathize fully in the avowed objects of your meeting, rejoice in a completed Italian unity, and in the consequent extension of civil and religious liberty, and it is with regret that I find myself compelled to remain away from what ought to be a great gathering."

General O. O. Howard says, "I will go if I can," and writes:

> "No event in this wonderful age, except our own recognition of manhood in emancipation and enfranchisement, gives me more joy than this that you celebrate. The establishment of civil liberty throughout Italy, the giving the citizens a voice in the choice of rulers, the elevation of Rome to its old position of honor, have seemed scarcely possible—the dream of visionary, impracticable men. But I should have said that religious liberty—*i. e.*, the right of a man to read the Bible and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without constraint or hinderance—something absolutely unattainable, without a half century of faithful Christian teaching, at least, after the temporal power of the Pope had been overthrown. So that my joy is only exceeded by my astonishment that a free vote has had such immediate results. * * *
>
> "For the principle that one man with God on his side, or better, with Christ in his heart is stronger than a host opposed, gives security in the darkest times. This being the case, I hope our Christian people will be wide awake; and as they followed our armies with Christian schools and free churches, so they will go to help their brethren in Italy to multiply the nuclei of freedom to enable them at Rome, by free schools and free churches, to understand and put in practice Paul's letter to their fathers; whose doctrines will not only give the people independence, but make them free indeed."

Senator Wilson says:

> "Though I cannot be with you, I join heart and soul in the expression of the congratulations of the commercial capital of the Republic for what has been achieved by "the free vote of the Roman citizens," and in the expression of the hope that "civil and religious liberty" will be established and guarded by the people of united Italy. Surely, American citizens who are imbued with the vital spirit of their own institutions, will gladly join in sending such congratulations and hopes to the Italian people."

General Garfield delayed his answer in hope of being able to present, for the object of the meeting meets his "hearty approval." He says:

> "Among the remarkable events of 1870, none is more important in its relation to the progress of liberal ideas than the completion of Italian Unity. The decade just closed has witnessed the rapid advance among nearly all nations of two great ideas—national unity and the right of suffrage." * * * Italy can now rejoice that popular suffrage has restored her ancient capital and completed her national unity. This event has also illustrated another important lesson, which Americans learned long ago—that no political organization is wise enough or pure enough to control and direct the sacred interests of religion, and that too ecclesiastical organization of the nineteenth century can wisely manage the political interests of a great nation. The revival of Italian commerce goes hand in hand with the political restoration of Rome to the nation."

Letters were received also from John G. Whittier, Prof. Henry James and Dr. Frederic. H. Hedge, and John D. Sherwood, of Harvard, Bishops McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Coxe of Western New York; Bayard Taylor, Henry T. Tuckerman, Dr. J. G. Holland, Dr. Francis Lieber and George H. Calvert; President Harris, of Bowdoin College; Justin McCarthy, Dr. Edward N. Kirk, of Boston; Prof. Philip Schaff, of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College, Hartford, and several others.

Peat Charcoal in Metal Working.

While there is not yet any deficiency in the supply of coal for iron making in this region, wood for making charcoal has to be furnished and cannot be. In this juncture substitutes must be considered, and of one of them P. H. Leavitt writes to the *Iron Age*: Peat charcoal is of sufficient importance to claim brief notice. Peat may be charred either in pits, kilns, or retorts, and the process is much the same as with wood. The yield of charcoal from ordinary uncondensed peat is generally only from twenty to thirty per cent. of the weight of the dry peat, and is for most industrial purposes quite too light and friable to be used to advantage. From manufactured or condensed peat, however, a coke or charcoal is prepared which is admirably adapted for the more severe processes required in the arts. It is of great strength, and of density far superior to the best wood charcoal, and is fully equal to that of the best coke made from coal. The quality generally obtained from a good article of condensed peat is from thirty-five to forty-two per cent. of its weight. Its calorific power is intense. The methods of charring pursued in England, Ireland, France, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Russia, Friesland and elsewhere, differ somewhat in details, but the general principles involved are the same. In all these places its value is recognized and appreciated. At the great exhibition of 1851, numerous specimens of peat and peat charcoal, prepared by different processes, were exhibited, which were remarkable for their density and cheapness, and attracted particular attention from metal workers and others interested in the use of fuels.

Florida Orange Crop.

The Palatka *Herald* says: "Some damage has been done to the orange, not enough, however, to prevent a full crop next year. The old trees will shed their leaves but no further damage has been done, more than it may be the loss of part of the present orange crop. The young groves on the river between this place and Mellonville, have to some extent been injured, and those lately budded are killed. The banana, as far as we can learn, are killed, but as they grow up rapidly, the new shoots will come out, and bear fruit by the coming fall. All things considered, we should be thankful that things are no worse.

James P. Newcomb, Secretary of State for Texas, who is now in Washington, denies the stories in circulation declaring that the condition of things in that State is worse than it has been before since the war. The contrary is true, he says, and he speaks from personal observation, for he has just traveled 1,200 miles through the most disturbed districts. There are occasional cases of lawlessness and outrage in the State, to be sure, but in only one county, Cherokee. Is it now necessary to have martial law for the preservation of order? The elections for local officers, December 1, passed off without disturbance, and the Republican ticket was elected in nearly every county.

Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "We hear that the proposition to establish a line of American steamships from this port to some one or more ports in Europe is progressing favorably, and, in the opinion of the more active friends of the enterprise, there is now scarcely a doubt that the purpose will be accomplished and started on so large a scale as to insure success. Indeed it is important, we think, that the line shall include the full number of steamers proposed, that the intercourse may be so frequent as to leave the least possible excuse for any part of the trade or travel natural to this port seeking other outlet."

MISMANAGED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Another New York Company Ruined by Extravagance—Some Things of the Same Kind About Illinois and Other Companies.

The troubles among insurance companies, due to careless, reckless or dishonest management, seem to have begun in this country. That useful officer of the New York State Government, the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance, has just brought up another company with a round turn. The concern is known as the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of New York, and the report upon it, says it was organized in September, 1869, with a capital of $125,000, and, having made the required deposit of $100,000 with the Insurance Department, commenced business. Besides doing a regular or ordinary life insurance business, the company adopted a feature commonly known as the co-operative system. Superintendent Miller then makes these statements, that will be quite otherwise than comforting to either stock or policy holders:

> "The expenses of the company from the first appear to have been enormously large and disproportionate to the business done, but the annual statement rendered to the department December 31, 1869, was so made up as to give a false result and impression as to the ratio of expenses as well as to the actual amount of business done. My examination has disclosed the fact that in order to swell the volume of business apparently done by the company, as shown by its statement and to show a low ratio of expense, a large number of false or fictitious entries were made in the books of the company of policies issued and premiums received at the office of the company. These entries amounted to several hundred, and appeared to have been made without the issue, in fact, of the policies or any application therefor for having ever been made or the payment of any premiums, and after having been so entered and served the purpose of a false statement they appear upon the books marked as 'not taken.' That these entries were entirely fictitious is so plain that the fact is not even denied by the officers of the company. Several death claims appear to have existed against the company for some time, which, although undisputed, have been allowed to remain unpaid a long time after due. Contracts appear to have been made with agents with great disregard to the interests of the company, giving or guaranteeing salaries and commissions which no company could possibly afford to do. By this and other vicious practices the company has been eminently successful in incurring a large amount of liabilities without reserving anything to meet them. It is a startling fact that the books of this company show an expenditure since its organization, a period of only about fifteen months, of over $68,000 for advertising, printing and stationery alone. Such recklessness in expenditures and such want of thorough system in bookkeeping as have been developed in the examination of this company would only lead to one result—premature insolvency."

A statement of assets and liabilities is given, that is the most favorable that could be made, yet the assets are but $125,106, against $187,387 of liabilities; while the excess of liabilities over assets exclusive of capital is $62,281, and the excess of liabilities over assets including capital is $187,281.

As if this New York experience were not enough, we find *The Chronicle*, a Chicago insurance paper, in an appeal to the daily press to use its influence in the work of correcting the abuses connected with insurance, declaring: "The administration of our insurance law, in Illinois, is so notoriously incompetent that unsound companies and illicit practices are indorsed by the official seal of the State, and so endowed with greater power to impose upon the unwary. From time to time we have given instances of the monstrous perversion of the powers of the State auditor under the insurance law; of the unquestioning acceptance of worthless and illegal securities, and of annual statements from every page of which perjury stares us in the face."

The remedy proposed is that there shall be an insurance commissioner, whose duty it shall be to enforce the insurance law, such an officer as New York has. In regard to this the Chicago *Times* says: But this not is all; we want first some insurance laws whose scope will be such that an insurance commissioner would have something to enforce. At the very outset, we need a law which shall forever put an end to the swindle in life insurance which arises from forfeited policies. In a tabular statement in regard to companies doing life insurance business in New York, we find, for instance, that while these companies paid a total in losses of $14,181,058, in 1861, their other expenditures were $36,439,311. Now it is shown here that companies organized expressly for the purpose of insuring men against a certain contingency are collecting from the public some fifty-one millions of dollars in one year, of which less than one-third is devoted to the specific purpose for which the money is collected. What kind of business is that which thus extracts so much from the public in order to do so little for it? * * *

With reference to the same companies, we find the average number of policies which terminated by death in 1869, as compared to those which terminated from other causes, to be one in twenty-three. In every twenty-three policies issued, one terminates in death, and twenty-three from other causes. In plain English, "other causes" means policies which are forfeited from non-payment of premiums. To put the matter in plain English these companies assess twenty-three men as often as they pay one.

What Illinois should do is to follow the example of Massachusetts. In that State no life insurance company can be incorporated except under a charter in which this principal of forfeiture is absolutely prohibited. We want a law whereby the policy holder cannot be robbed of the earnings and savings of years upon the pretense that on some certain day he was two minutes late in putting up another deposit. In fine, we want a law which will provide for exact justice between insured and insurers. We want it so arranged that all above a certain percentage of the premium shall be put by a man shall be held in trust for his benefit. When companies so arrange their financial management that they can spend less than thirty-six millions in other directions as often as they spend fourteen millions for the policy-holders, they can establish the principle of non-forfeiture and make it profitable.

EACH AND ALL.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Little thinks, in the field, yon red-faced clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking down;
The heifer that lows in the upland farm,
Far-heard, lows not thine ear to charm;
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight,
Whilst his files sweep round yon Alpine height;
Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.
All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.

I sought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on the alder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even;
He sings the song, but it pleases not now;
For I did not bring home the river and sky;
He sang to my ear—they sang to my eye.

The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearl in their enamel gave,
And the bellowing of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me;
I wiped away the weeds and foam—
I fetched my sea-born treasures home;
But the poor, unsightly, lonesome things
Had left their beauty on the shore,
With the sun, and the sand, and the wild uproar.

The lover watched his graceful maid,
As 'mid the virgin train she stayed;
Nor knew her beauty's best attire
Was woven still by the snow-white choir.
At last she came to his hermitage,
Like the bird from the woodlands to the cage;
The gay enchantment was undone—
A gentle wife, but fairy none.

Then I said, "I covet truth;
Beauty is unripe childhood's cheat—
I leave it behind with the games of youth."
As I spoke, beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs;
I inhaled the violet's breath;
Around me stood the oaks and firs;
Pine-cones and acorns lay on the ground;
Over me soared the eternal sky,
Full of light and of deity;
Again I saw, again I heard,
The rolling river, the morning bird;
Beauty through my senses stole—
I yielded myself to the perfect whole.

Defensive Medication.

Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the system in the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season, it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere effect all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs, and the liver, and the bowels with this unequaled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for billiousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
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With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

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Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.
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STANDARD
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DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
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Bridal Silver,
French Bronzes,
Fine Watches,
Mantel Sets.
A Large Stock in all the Above Lines.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
MWF

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, December 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,311,708 60
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	425,800 00
Other Stocks	12,812 50
Due from Redeemable and Reserve Agents	101,781 65
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	4,099 35
Due from Other National Banks	24,523 98
Banking House	77,000 00
Current Expenses	7,582 73
Cash Items, including Stamps	10,085 26
Exchanges for Clearing House	40,619 49
Bills of Other National Banks	3,258 00
Fractional Currency	8,559 80
Specie	3,891 68
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00
	$2,255,923 04

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		318,079 39
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		340,000 00
Individual Deposits	$1,011,138 25	
Due to National Banks	74,051 89	
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	12,653 51	
		1,097,843 65
		$2,255,923 04

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of January, 1871. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. S. HAYS,
WM. K. NIMICK, } Directors.
JAS. S. McCORD,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

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A Choice Selection of Winter Flour.
Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, for sale by
D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I, as Special Master Commissioner, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 4th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.,
ONE BRICK OIL MILL,
Built in 1864, two stories high and Basement—contains Engines and Boiler, Crushers, Tempering Stones, Heaters, three Presses, Tanks, Hydraulic Pumps and other Machinery necessary for manufacturing Linseed Oil. Has capacity to smash 250 bushels Flax Seed per day. Said Property, situated in Warren Ohio, which is the center of a flax growing region, with Railroads leading north, south, east and west. Full particulars given by letter.
R. W. RATLIFF,
Ws Master Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations, Coupons $100, $500 and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The Bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with Rolling Stock, Buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they could really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62 00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's Bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—223 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These Bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centers of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the inventor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
TThS No. 61 Fourth avenue.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Glendinning, Davis & Co.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 17 WALNUT ST., NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in Either City.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupons,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY……President.
W. VANKIRK……Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.……Cashier.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

S. McCLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., bought and sold at the usual rates of Commission.
N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers and Fiscal Agents, at Pittsburgh, and about twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the First Mortgage 7 30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agencies, including Banks, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists, etc., to aid in this worthy national enterprise. We believe this bond to be the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower.

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves with habitual Constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. TThS

S. L. VERA,
PATERN AND MODEL-MAKER,
Corner Twentieth Street and Mulberry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street, by S. B. McElroy and James Dickson.
S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JNO. T. SHANE.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1871.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BARNES & McAFOOS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. J. Barnes having purchased the interest of J. D. McAfoos. All claims against said firm will be settled by Mr. Barnes.
J. J. BARNES,
J. D. McAFOOS.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm and style of the PITTSBURGH STEAM HAMMER AND MANUFACTURING CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1870, by mutual consent. All Debts to and by the firm will be settled at our old office, Seventeenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Marchand & Morgan, our successors in said business.
THOMAS T. JONES, JOHN PROSSER,
M. M. BOSWORTH, JAMES BRAY,
Z. ZACHARIAH, EVAN LEWIS,
W. J. GARVIN, BENJ. WATKINS,
JAS. MORGAN, THOS. R. MORGAN,
JOHN METCALF, L. LAWSON.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED give notice that they have this day, November 1st, 1870, formed a Copartnership under the name and style of the PITTSBURGH STEAM HAMMER AND MANUFACTURING CO., for manufacturing Steam Hammers of all descriptions, Portable and Stationary Engines.
CHARLES E. MARCHAND,
THOMAS R. MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Firm of CARTER, McGREW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. A. McGREW retiring.
J. A. CARTER,
J. A. McGREW,
D. A. CARTER.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued at 323 Liberty street, by the remaining Partners, who will be pleased to meet their former customers and others desiring Groceries.
CARTER BROS. & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF CARTER, McGREW & CO., I cheerfully recommend my former partners to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
J. A. McGREW.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into Partnership
Mr. JAS. W. HARRISS,
Who is well known to my customers as my recent Clerk and Salesman. The old business will be continued under the style of DE LANGE & COMPANY, and its accounts will be settled by the new firm.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1871. M. DE LANGE.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Partnership under the name and style of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO. The business heretofore conducted by the Union Iron Mills will hereafter be carried on by the new firm, the Owners and Proprietors of the same.
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
ANDREW KLOMAN,
THOMAS M. CARNEGIE,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington and Jefferson College.
Next Session Open Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.
Full Faculty in attendance and complete facilities for a thorough CLASSICAL or SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.
For information address PRESIDENT HAYS,
TThS Washington, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Session Reopens Wednesday, January 4th.
The Buildings have been erected and Furnished complete, at a cost of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Very Thorough Instruction is given in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Courses.
Two Graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the Departments of MATHEMATICS and CIVIL ENGINEERING.
☞ Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to
CHAS. H. PAULSON,
80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.
93 Water and 100 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

CONFECTIONERY.

Barrel Pickles.
100 Barrels
PRIME BOSTON PICKLES,
"LEWIS,"
FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 IN PACKAGE,
COUNT GUARANTEED,
NOW IN STORE.
200 HALF BARRELS
SAME PACKING AND QUALITY,
TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY
Reymer & Bros.,
Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,
HAVE THE BEST
Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented
CALL AND SEE THEM,
AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
TThS

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

EAST BIRMINGHAM SEWER ASSESSMENT—The Assessment for the construction of the Twentieth Street Sewer, and also the Nineteenth Street Sewer and Tributaries are now ready for examination, and can be seen at the office of the Street Regulator until the 21st inst., when they will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer for collection.
J. W. PATTERSON, Street Regulator.
East Birmingham, January 11, 1871.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, June 13, 1871.

As the turning point in the money market seems to have been passed, we can report a better feeling in all the branches of financial business. The beginning of the year is a season in which credits are stretched to their utmost tension, when the banking fraternity are called upon to the fullest extent of their strength. That time being now successfully passed, the feeling of uneasiness has disappeared, and we look out to the future with a feeling of buoyancy and a promise of "better things to come." While money is in active demand and freely taken up by the wants of trade, the better class of borrowers are well supplied by their bankers. Paper of second rate or even prime paper in the hands of weak holders must submit to the universal rule of necessity and pay the higher rates.

—We learn of an active demand for currency at the bank counters to-day, Eastern Exchange being freely offered at 1-10 discount by those whose balances were on the wrong side at the clearing house, an unusual call for bank notes from some country banks adding to the prevailing scarcity.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
10-40s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Gold	111	110⅞	110⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	108⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	108⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	72½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacifics	110⅝

—The New York *Evening Post* says: The upward movement in stocks seems to be gathering strength, and prices continue to advance. Yesterday, as noticed, three small failures on the part of speculators for a decline were reported, and to-day another has been made public, the one to-day being larger than those yesterday, but of no special importance. At the beginning of the year nearly all the small speculators in the Long Room were holders of stocks for an advance. Disappointed that the "January rise" did not come at once they sold their stocks and made speculative sales and have been caught in the recent rise which, however, has not been large enough to embarrass prudent operators dealing in the usual margin. The large holders of stocks predict better prices later in the month for the dividend paying stocks. The market, however, lacks the speculative life which usually attends a considerable advance, although this may come later. The active stocks have been New York Central and Hudson, Northwest, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union and Pacific Mail.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 13, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Do. Scrip	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Erie	22⅛	22⅛	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
Reading	99	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Harlem		132		132		
Mich. Cent.		117		117¼		
Lake Shore	94	94⅛	94	94	93⅞	93⅞
Illinois Cent.		138		138		
Cleve. & Pitts.	105	105	105	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
C. & N. W.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
Do. pref.	83	83⅛	83	83	83	83
Rock Island	107	107	106⅞	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
St. Paul	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
Do. pref.	73	73	73	73		73
Tol. & Wabash		50⅛		50⅛		
Do. pref.				73		
Fort Wayne	92⅝	92⅝	92	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Ohio & Miss.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31	31⅜
Chic. & Alton		114		114		
Do. pref.		117		116⅞		
B. H. & Erie		1¾		1¾		
N. J. Central		103⅜		103⅜		
Canton		68		68		
W. U. Tel.		46		45⅞		46⅛
Quicksilver		4⅛		4⅛		
Pacific Mail	42⅛	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Adams Ex.		66⅛		66⅛		
Wells F. Ex.		33½		36		
American Ex.		42⅝		42⅝		
U. S. Ex.		35		35		
Gold	111	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and to-days quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	92⅝	..	⅛
Do. Scrip	88⅝	88⅜	..	¼
Erie	22⅛	21⅞	..	¼
Reading	99⅛	98⅞	..	¼
Harlem	132	132	..	..
Illinois Central	138	138	..	..
Lake Shore	93⅞	93¾	..	⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104⅝	104⅞	¼	..
Chicago & Northwestern	72½	72¾	¼	..
Do. preferred	82⅝	83	⅜	..
Rock Island	106⅝	106⅜	..	¼
St. Paul	51¾	51⅝	..	⅛
Do. preferred	73¾	73	..	¾
Toledo & Wabash	49⅛	50⅛	1	..
Do. preferred	73	73	..	..
Fort Wayne	92⅞	92⅝	..	¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31⅜	..	⅛
Pacific Mail	42	41⅞	..	⅛
Adams Express	66¾	66⅛	..	⅝
Gold	110⅞	110⅝	..	¼

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company have issued an official statement of the business of the road and its financial results of the first six months of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870. We print below the details of the operating expenses, which are interesting in showing where the expenses have been reduced. The following is a comparison of the earnings:

	1869.	1870.
Passengers	$2,177,589 62	$1,915,290 59
Freight	4,804,443 60	4,921,106 90
Express	136,742 34	122,566 65
Mail	84,124 09	91,774 48
Miscellaneous sources	61,679 69	54,033 38
Total	$7,264,579 24	$7,094,774 00
Expenses	4,295,677 58	3,464,709 95
Net receipts	$2,968,901 66	$3,539,964 05
Interest and leases	1,235,299 93	1,125,420 41
Income	$1,733,601 73	$2,414,543 64
Surplus, May 31, 1870		541,424 29
Total		$2,955,967 93
Five per cent. dividends		1,750,940 00
Surplus, December 1, 1870		$1,205,027 93

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	49⅜

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

January 11.—Pig Iron—Prices rule steady, and we continue to quote:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundery, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	38 00@40 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Red River	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Capacity of Distilleries of the United States.

A detailed statement on this subject was read on 'Change. The following is an abstract of the same:

The total number of registered distilleries in the United States is as follows:

Fruit	4,527
Grain	696
Molasses	12
Total	5,235

The total daily capacity of grain distilleries is 196,238.50 bushels, or 670,964.44 gallons. The daily capacity of molasses distilleries is 25,345.26 gallons, and the gallons of spirits manufactured, 23,073.73.

The following shows the spirits in bond November 15, 1869:

Domestic	7,996,925.33
Imported	1,022,099.00
Making a grand total of	9,018,024.33

The spirits out of bond November 15, 1870, was as follows: Domestic, 36,696,095.29 gallons; imported, 922,873.20 gallons, making a total of 36,619,962.43 gallons. The total spirits on the market the same date, in gallons, was 45,637,986.31.

At the same time the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation in the United States was 237, of which 231 were grain and six molasses. Five of the latter are located in Massachusetts, and one in New York. Reducing the capacity of each to twenty-four hours, we find that they can produce 197,622.40 gallons per day of twenty-four hours. The grain distilleries have a daily capacity of 52,371.15 bushels.

The total capacity of these distilleries 137,632.43 gallons.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather yesterday was mid-spring, not mid-winter. The sun shone out brightly, and the atmosphere being genial and balmy. Every indication points to an early resumption of navigation, which will be the means of letting out the large amount of coal now awaiting water and the opening of the rivers. Should these anticipations be realized, a new impetus will be given to trade that will be seen and felt in all its branches. With regard to the general features of the market we have nothing new to note. Trade has improved perceptably within the past week, and the prospects are bright for an early and heavy spring trade. Flour is still firm and unchanged, with a fair local trade demand. Receipts, 876 bbls. Grain is also firm, under light receipts, though unchanged in prices. Bacon and provisions are more active, and sales are regularly made at quotations. In the grocery line sugars and coffees are most fancied, and dealers report an active trade. The produce and local market keeps pace with the wants of the community.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The receipts since our last were light, being only 54 barrels. The supply, however, is equal to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following: Fair to medium, $3 00@3 25 ℔ bbl; choice lots are held at $3 50@3 75.

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ℔ cent. at 2¾@3c.; common 48 ℔ cent. 3¼c.; potash 7@7¼c.; pearls 9@9¼c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ℔ gallon.

BUTTER.—The receipts since our last were only 46 packages. In consequence of the light receipts the market is firm at the following figures: Prime, 28@30c ℔ ℔; very choice, 31@32c; common very dull and unsaleable.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10¼c. ℔ ℔.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6¼c ℔ ℔.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 ℔ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX.—Market firm; sales at 36@38c ℔ ℔.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 per doz; ½-℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6 ℔ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is still heavy, and prices remain unchanged, with sales at $3 25@3 50 ℔ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no changes to note in prices. The new stock is rapidly coming in market, and being of superior quality meets with ready sale at quotations. We are reported sales of plain shoulders at 10¾@11c; sugar-cured hams at 11½@12c; rib sides 12¼c; clear do 13¼c; breakfast bacon 16½c; hams, plain, 16¼c; sugar-cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ℔ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¼@12½c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12¼@12½c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ℔ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE.—There is a more active demand for cheese, and prices are firm, without sign of change. We quote: Western Reserve 14@14¼c; Ohio Factory 15@15¼c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 18c ℔ ℔.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern anthracit at $9@9 50 ℔ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ℔ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12¼c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ℔ ℔.

CRANBERRIES.—We note sales of Sacketts' Belle berries at $18 00; other descriptions sold at $10 12@$16 00 per bushel.

CIDER.—The supply of cider is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak; sales, in a small way, are made at $6, $7@8 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ℔ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℔ barrel.

CARBON OIL.—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 21½c ℔ gallon in small lots.

DRESSED HOGS.—The supply is still fully up with the demand, and sales are regularly made at 7, 7¼@8c ℔ ℔. The receipts since our last were 144 head.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is not an active one. We quote: Peaches—quarters, 8½@9c; mixed, 10@10½c; halves, 11@12c. Apples, 6@7c; sliced, 8½@9c ℔ ℔.

EGGS.—Good fresh eggs are in limited supply, with sales at 31@32c ℔ dozen; picked 24@27c ℔ dozen.

FRUITS.—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14¼c; currants 13¼c; layer raisins $3 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16c ℔ ℔.

FLOUR.—Firmness is still the ruling feature in flour, and prices are unchanged. The receipts since our last were 867 barrels. Sales are reported at the following: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 55; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 35.

GROCERIES.—We are reported an active trade demand, particularly for sugars and coffee. Prices are unchanged, and the current rates are as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11¼c; prime 11⅛c; good 10c; fair 9¼c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¼c; prime 11c; good 10¼c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 12¼c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14¼c; B 14¼c; extra C 14c, and yellow C 13¼c.

Syrups—H and E 80c; white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18¼c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 23c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 29c. Cassia 60c.

GRAIN.—Receipts since our last foot up as follows: corn, 750 sacks; wheat, 270 sacks; barley, 474 sacks; oats, 403 sacks. Sales are reported at the following: Wheat—red winter, $1 20, $1 25@1 28; white, scarce; would bring $1 35@1 40. Oats—firm and commands 46@47c by the car load; store rates 50@52c ℔ bushel. Corn in fair demand, with sales of mixed to prime yellow at 66@68c; small lots at 70@72c. Rye is quiet but unchanged, the rates being 80@85c. Barley—We continue to quote spring, good to prime 80@85c; fall 90@95c ℔ bush.

HEMP.—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3¼c ℔ ℔.

HOMINY.—The market contains a good supply. We are noted sales of pearl at $6 25; common $5 25@5 50 ℔ bbl.

HAY.—Sales from wagon at $10 12@18 ℔ ton.

HONEY.—Market well supplied; sales at 30@35c ℔ ℔.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10¼@11¼c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HOPS.—New crop will bring 21@24c ℔ ℔.

LIME.—Cleveland White, $2 25; Eastern, $1 75 ℔ ℔.

LARD OIL.—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ℔ gallon.

MILL FEED.—There is a large stock offering, and the market is dull. Sales middlings, in car lots, at $1 40@1 50 per cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

POULTRY.—Market rather dull. We quote dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 13@14c; in a regular way at 8½@8¾c ℔ ℔. Turkeys 17@18c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES.—The stock is very light and prices have an upward tendency; peachblows at 1 25@1 30 ℔ bush; "Jersey sweets" $4 50 ℔ bush.

PEANUTS.—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 4@4¼c per ℔.

RICE.—Carolina, choice, 8¼c; prime 8c; good 7½c ℔ ℔.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4¼c ℔ ℔.

SALT.—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ℔ bbl—usual advance for store rates.

SEEDS.—The demand for small lots of cloverseed has improved; we can report sales at $6 75@7 00 ℔ bushel. Timothy seed is held at $5@5 50 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed $2 12@2 15 ℔ bushel.

SOAP.—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10¼c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3¼c ℔ ℔.

SAPOLIO.—Regular sales at $16 50 ℔ half gross.

TURNIPS.—Regular sales at 40@50c ℔ bushel.

WOODENWARE.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS.—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9¼@10c ℔ ℔.

WHISKY.—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 00; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—The oil market ruled dull for both crude and refined. Buyers were shy and not disposed to operate at the present prices, preferring to wait and see whether the present prices will be sustained. The natural result was that sales were limited. Prices have a downward look.

CRUDE.

The market was far from being active. Buyers were disposed to either hold off or offer figures that were not acceptable to holders. We give the nominal quotations as follows: Spot 10¾@11¼c; January and February were offered at the same figures; March 10¾c; April, May, or June 11c; July 11¼c; February and March together 10¾@10⅞c; January to July, seller's option, 10¾c; buyer's option, same time, 11¼@12c; all year, buyer's option, 13¼c. Sales: 2,000 bbls, 1,000 each February and March 10⅞c; "A Put;" $100 was paid for privilege of placing 1,000 bbls oil, seller's option, January to July, at 10c.

REFINED.

The market was dull, in fact we did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. We continue to quote nominally at the following: Spot, 23c; January, 23¼c; February, 23½@23¾c; March, 24c; April, 24¼c; May, 24½. B O, January to July, 26c.

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Market dull and prices unchanged. Sale 200 city make on spot at $1 70 each.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet but firm, with an advancing tendency. On upper road buyers were offering $3 60, and sellers holding for $3 70, with sales at $3 60@3 70. On lower road the market was excited moving toward an advance in prices from $3 80@3 90, sellers holding for $3 95@4 00.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road regardless	$3 70
500 bbls upper road regardless	3 65
500 bbls lower road regardless	3 65
1,000 bbls lower road regardless	3 80
1,000 bbls lower road regardless	3 65
2,000 bbls lower rod, seller first six mos	3 67½
1,000 bbls H. G. lower road at	4 00
500 bbls regardless lower road	3 85
500 bbls regardless lower road	3 90
1,000 bbls regardless lower road	3 89
1,000 bbls regardless lower road	3 95
500 bbls regardless lower road	3 80
700 bbls regardless Oil City	4 15

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The market is quiet but firm at $3 65@3 70 on upper creek.

ROUSEVILLE, January 13.—Market firm, with offering at $4 00; asking $4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Market firm; P. L. S. to W. 22¾c; S. W. 23¼@23½c; futures: February 23¾c; March 24¼c; April 24½@24¾c; May 24¾@25c; June 25¼c; April to July 25c bid; cases 27¼c. Crude 17¼c in bbls; bulk 12¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 13.—Markets very firm and strong for gravity; offers of $4.00 were refused; asking $4.10; regardless held at $3.95 to $4.00; offers of $3.90; not much oil for sale, and scarcely any transactions. The market is somewhat excited.

OIL CITY, January 13.—Market firm at $4.10@4.15 at Oil City for 47 gravity, and $3.95@4.00 for gravity on Lower Creek; light oils 10@15c. less.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Closing on the 12th.—Crude in bulk continues strong, with 14c asked and 13¾c bid; a lot of 2,500 barrels sold at 13¾c; a cargo of crude, on shipping order, was rumored sold for February 18¾c, but it could not be traced to a reliable source; for refined there is a very quiet market, exporters are not disposed to operate at the present prices, while holders are confident, and refuse to sell cargoes for less than 24¼c. Philadelphia prices show no further change; the market is very quiet, but holders are not inclined to make concessions. Sales of 2,000 barrels for January at 23¼c. The prices asked are 23¾c for January, 23⅞@23¾c for February, 24c for March, and 24¼c for April.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 5 P. M.—Crude 11¼@11¾c. Refined, January 23¼c; February 23¾c; March 24c; April 24¼c; May 25c.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market quiet with not so firm a feeling, and more sellers than yesterday, but the figures remain about the same; $3 55@3 65.

NEW YORK, January 13, 3 P. M.—Market for bulk crude firm at 14c; no sales reported; crude, in bbls, 17¼@17½c; refined is firm at 24½@24¾c. No sales reported. Sales rumored at 24¼c; buyers option, first half 26c bid.

OIL CITY, January 13.—Lower creek $3 90@4 00; Oil City $4 10@4 15; market firm.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., January 13, 1871.

H Koehler, 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 1,080 cases to Tate, Muller & Co, Baltimore.

Total Refined	208 bbls
Total Cases	1,080

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R.

January 13, 1871.

Pittsburgh Oil Company, 54 bbls to Stevenson Bro & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro 303 bbls to Tate, Muller & Co, Baltimore.

J. J. Palmer 5 barrels to Altemus, Cook Co, Philadelphia.

Total Refined	438 bbls

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Owner to Waring & King, 74 bbls. Lockhart & Frew to Brilliant Oil Works, 302 bbls. J W Barbour to Forsyth Refinery, 138 bbls. Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 150 bbls. Spear & Co. to Sunbeam Oil Works, 251 bbls. Duncan & Young to Forsyth's Oil Works, 160 bbls. Duncan & Young to Citizens Oil Works, 532 bbls. John Chess to H W C Twedle, 80 bbls. Account of Allegheny Valley Railroad, 48 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	532	Waring & King	74
Forsythe Refinery	160	Sunbeam Refinery	251
Brilliant Oil Works	302	Peerless Oil Works	150
H W C Tweedle	80	T H Nevin	50
A V R R	48	Forsyth Refinery	148
Total			2,087

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 14, 1871.

A fairly active business for the season is maintained in raw irons. The sales of the week, however, have been somewhat restricted, from the scarcity of favorite brands of western forge pig for immediate delivery.

It is now a well ascertained fact, at least as regards the Shenango and Mahoning districts, so largely tributary to the supplying of this market with raw irons, that stocks now held at the furnaces are remarkably light, which when taken in connection with reduced supplies in the hands of consumers here, would seem to insure an active demand, if not increased rates, for the entire product of those persons for some time to come.

In anthracite forge stock the feeling is also stronger, induced in part from sympathy with Western sorts, but principally from the withdrawal by Eastern holders of offerings to await further developments of the threatened strike of the coal miners of that entire district.

In fine descriptions of charcoal forge there is rather better inquiry, promising something better in the early future.

Foundry stock of every description is extremely dull. The season of greatest inactivity with machinists and foundry trade generally is just now.

In blooms the transactions are scarce sufficient to establish quotations.

Strictly choice No. 1 charcoal sorts are scarce and wanted, but common grades are neglected.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

500 tons gray forge, to arrive	$31 00—4 mos.
120 tons common mottled forge, to arrive	29 50—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
200 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons close common gray forge	28 50—6 mos.
200 tons open gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge, to arrive	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
800 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium gray	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons red short	31 00—5 mos.
100 tons medium gray	30 00—4 mos.
150 tons neutral	31 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons mottled red short	$29 00—6 mos.
50 tons No 3 forge	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 2 extra foundry	34 25—4 mos.
30 tons No 3 extra forge	33 50—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 extra foundry	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No 2 foundry	33 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	35 50—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons neutral	31 00—6 mos.
100 tons Red Bank	31 00—6 mos.

Youghiogheny Coke.

120 tons neutral forge	30 00—4 mos.

Blooms.

60 tons No 1 Juniata	90 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 Juniata	80 00—cash.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	Superior Mills, m	1
Bryan & Co, m	5	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Brown & Co, m	2	Union Mills, m	3
Pittsburgh Iron & F Co, o	3	Lewis, Bailey, D & Co, m	2
Spang, Chalfant & Co, m	3	J W Porter, m	1
Total			32

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	6	Hailman & H, m	5
J Moorhead, m	14	J Reamer, m	1
Total			26

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co, o	4	Coleman, R & Co, m	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	10	J Painter & Sons, o	2
Brown & Co, o	1	Byers & McCullough, o	1
Total			20

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Graff, B & Co, m	1	McKnight & Co, m	3
Total			2

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 14, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.					Magne cal	℔	75	@	1 40
Acetic	℔	20	@	24	—Carb	℔	48	@	50
Citric	℔	96	@	1 00	Manna S F	℔	1 55	@	1 60
Oxalic	℔	21	@	24	Morph sul	℔	7 30	@	7 50
Tartaric	℔	58	@	60	Nutm No 1	℔	1 28	@	1 30
Alcohol, gall		1 95	@	2 20	*Oil.*				
Aloes.					Bergamot	℔	6 50	@	7 00
Cape	℔	18	@	20	—Castor	℔	27	@	28
Socot	℔	95	@	1 05	—Cinnam	℔	3 90	@	4 00
Am. Carb	℔	23	@	25	—Cloves	℔	3 50	@	3 60
—Aqua	℔	12	@	14	*Oil.*				
Annotta	℔	80	@	1 20	Cod liver gal		2 00	@	2 50
Ashes Pot	℔	8½	@	9	Lemon	℔	3 90	@	4 25
—Soda	℔	4½	@	5	Linseed gall		92	@	97
Bal. Copa	℔	96	@	98	Neats f gall		1 25	@	1 60
Bay Rum, gal		4 00	@	5 00	Olive gall		1 75	@	2 00
Bark.					—quarts doz		7 50	@	15 00
Cassia	℔	55	@	57	—pints doz		4 40	@	4 60
Cinch r'd	℔	1 65	@	1 75	Origan	℔	80	@	1 25
" Pale	℔	80	@	85	Pepper't	℔	4 50	@	4 75
" Com	℔	50	@	60	Rosemary	℔	1 50	@	3 25
Black Lead.					Sassafras	℔	1 10	@	1 15
American	℔	5	@	6	Sperm gall		2 55	@	2 70
East Ind	℔	13	@	15	Tanners gall		85	@	90
German	℔	7	@	9	Whale gall		95	@	1 00
Blue Mass	℔	73	@	75	Winteg'n	℔	7 50	@	7 75
Blue Vitr	℔	11½	@	13	Opium Ty	℔	9 90	@	10 00
Borax ref	℔	33	@	36	Pl Paris	℔	4 50	@	5 50
Brims roll	℔	5	@	6	*Potass.*				
—Flor Sul	℔	6	@	7	Bichrom	℔	22	@	24
Calomel A	℔	1 56	@	1 58	Chlorate	℔	43	@	48
—English	℔	1 85	@	1 90	Iodide	℔	4 20	@	4 30
Camp ref	℔	80	@	84	Putty	℔	4½	@	5¼
Canthar's	℔	2 00	@	2 70	Quin sulp oz		2 44	@	2 49
Cham. Ger	℔	42	@	44	Rosin	℔	4 00	@	6 00
—Roman	℔	44	@	46	*Root.*				
Chlorof'm	℔	1 45	@	1 50	Gentian	℔	20	@	22
Cloves	℔	28	@	30	Ginger E I	℔	22	@	25
Cochineal	℔	1 05	@	1 10	" Jamca	℔	33	@	36
Con lye case		5 75	@	6 00	Ipecac	℔	2 95	@	3 15
Copp'ras	℔	2½	@	3½	Jalap	℔	1 80	@	2 00
Cream Tar	℔	46	@	48	Liquorice	℔	17	@	19
Cubebs	℔	20	@	22	Rhub E I	℔	2 00	@	2 50
Cudbear	℔	25	@	45	Sars Hon	℔	51	@	55
Emery En	℔	10	@	12	Senega	℔	1 35	@	1 45
Et Nit sps	℔	50	@	60	Valeri En	℔	58	@	60
—Sulph	℔	70	@	75	" Germ	℔	38	@	40
Ext Logw	℔	12½	@	13	Sal Ammo	℔	14	@	16
—Liq Cala	℔	56	@	59	—Epsom	℔	4	@	5¼
—Italian	℔	42	@	45	—Soda	℔	3	@	4
—Sicily	℔	25	@	28	*Seed.*				
Fustic chi	℔	3	@	4	Canary	℔	9	@	10
Galls Alep	℔	39	@	41	Hemp	℔	9	@	10
Gum.					Cardamn	℔	6 20	@	6 50
Arabic sts	℔	52	@	57	Mustard	℔	16	@	18
" White	℔	75	@	80	Sena Al	℔	32	@	38
Myrrh T'k	℔	75	@	78	" E In	℔	15	@	20
Shellac	℔	50	@	60	*Soda.*				
Trag s'rts	℔	55	@	65	Bi Carb	℔	6⅜	@	7
" Flake	℔	1 45	@	1 65	Soap Cast	℔	17	@	19
Heffm's A	℔	40	@	42	—Cast wh	℔	26	@	30
Indigo Ma	℔	1 30	@	1 55	Sugar L'd	℔	31	@	33
—Span f't	℔	1 00	@	1 05	Turp sps gall		65	@	70
Iodine res	℔	5 90	@	6 00	*Varnish.*				
Junip Ber	℔	7	@	9	Copal gall		2 00	@	3 50
Log Chip'd	℔	3	@	4	Japan gall		1 00	@	1 75
Mace	℔	1 63	@	1 65	Damar gall		2 85	@	3 10
Madder	℔	14	@	21	Ven Red	℔	3¾	@	4½

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 12.—The market presents no new features. The demand is mainly from the retail trade, and consumers are buying moderately at 14c for Pomeroy, 16c for Youghiogheny, and 18c for Cannel, delivered. Afloat is held at 9@12c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The dry goods market exhibits but little signs of animation, as it is rather too soon to operate, and besides the trade are nonplussed about the establishment of future prices. The indications are that prices generally will open higher, apart from certain makes of colored cottons, which have not fallen in price to correspond with other fabrics or the price of raw material; but much depends on the weather and prolongation of the European war. The drought continues at the east, and production is cut off to a serious extent, as the mills cannot run for want of water, lakes, rivers and reservoirs being in many places frozen nearly up. This drought has continued through the fall, threatens us through the winter, and if early active trade should set in the mills could not supply the wants of the trade, and prices of many grades of textiles would advance. Agents and jobbers are already awake to this state of things, and are operating accordingly, the former selling leading makes at value on delivery, which the latter, or at least leading operators, are locking up all cheap lots available, and meanwhile the whole trade are looking on quietly until the season advances and necessity compels them to operate. Prices rule quite uniform, and it is useless to report at quotations.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Beeves—Receipts only 260 head, making 6,000 this week; market slow; cattle yesterday and to-day mostly sold; prices unchanged; 350 fair to fine Illinois steers of 7⅛ cwt, brought 13@15¼c; 40 Michigan 5⅛ cwt 12c.

Sheep—Receipts 4,800, completing 25,900 for the week. Market slow and prices a trifle easier, with many unsold. A car of 74-℔ State sheep sold at 4¾c; a car of 80-℔ Michigan at 5¼c; a car of 74-℔ Ohio at 5c.

Hogs—Receipts ten cars, or 13,600 this week; 3 cars Ohio sold at 7⅛@7¼c; 3 cars Western dressed at 8¼c; market unchanged; weather warm and unfavorable, forcing heavy stocks of poultry on sale at low prices.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling 14¼@14½c. Flour firm; family $5 75. Wheat firm; red $1 16@1 18. Corn dull and declined to 50@52c, the latter for shelled. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 41@42c. Rye dull but unchanged at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 90c@$1. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil in fair demand and advanced to 91c. Lard oil quiet and unchanged at $1 05; the advance in lard makes the market close, rather buoyant. Eggs dull and declined to 24c. Clover seed dull but unchanged at 10@10¼c. Pork buoyant but unchanged; offerings light at $20. Lard excited and higher; steam 11¾c; kettle 12¼c asked and ¼c less offered. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 7¼c; sides, 9¼c for rib and 10¼c for clear, asked; bacon only in limited demand but buoyant; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 10¼@11c; clear 11¼c; sugar-cured hams 15c. Hogs opened dull but closed active, closing at $6 60. Whisky quiet at 86c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour—low grades scarce and wanted; superfine winter $4 25@4 50; extra winter $4 65@4 75. Wheat firm; No 2 red winter $1 30@1 31. Corn better at 44@46c for mixed and yellow on the other side of the river. Oats quiet at 39@42c in bulk. Barley dull; No 2 78c. Rye firm at 85c. Provisions active and strong; pork higher at $19 50@20; several sales February and March at $20 50. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 7¼c; sides, clear rib, 10c; do clear 10¼c; bacon shoulders 9c; do sides, clear rib, 11c; do clear 12c. Hogs—weather cold, and packers are buying freely at $6 20@6 50. Cattle dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Tobacco—sales 37 hhds at $5 75@6 75 for common to good lugs; $7@12 for low to medium leaf; market firm. Bagging dull; hemp and flax 25c. Cotton weak; middling 13¼c. Flour firm; extra family $5 25. Opts in good demand; other grains dull. Hogs quiet at $6 50@6 75. Provisions firm and active; mess pork $20 50; bacon shoulders, 9¼c; do sides, clear rib, 11c; do clear, 12c; bulk shoulders 7¼c; do sides, clear rib, 10¼c; do clear, 11c. Lard 12c. Whisky 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; amber Michigan $1 31; No. 1 red held at $1 33; No. 2 do $1 29½; No. 2 do $1 19; No. 1 amber Indiana $1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 50½c; low do 49½c; yellow do 51¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No 1 45c; No 2 43½c; Michigan 44½c. Cloverseed quiet and unchanged at $5 95. Dressed hogs $7 10.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour—an advance asked but none established. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 1 $1 17; No. 2 $1 15¼. Oats—No. 2 firm at 43c. Corn—No 2 mixed firm at 50c asked. Rye—No 1 nominally 73c. Barley—No 2 unsettled at 78c. Mess pork held at $19 50. Dressed hogs firm at $7 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 25. Wheat firm; Indiana $1 60@1 65; amber $1 60@1 62. Rye firm at 96c. Corn steady; yellow 75c; mixed Western 74c. Oats firm and unchanged. Provisions firm; mess pork $20 50@21 00. Crude petroleum 15@17¼c; refined 23¼c and firm. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat, corn and oats firm and unchanged. Mess pork very firm at $21 00@21 50. Bacon more active; sides 11¼c; clear rib 11¾c; shoulders 10c; hams 16@18c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whiskey dull at 91c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 1 red winter $1 30. Corn dull and unchanged; offered at 58c. Oats dull at 45c. Refined petroleum firm at 23c; crude quiet and lower inquiry, buyers and sellers being apart; quoted at $4 30@4 40.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 37. Oats scarce and firm at 46c. Hogs steady at $7 10@7 25. Cloverseed dull and a shade lower at $5 90@6 00.

Evansville Market.

EVANSVILLE, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling 13¼c. Tobacco unchanged; sales at $4 75@6 00 for trash and lugs; $6 50@8 50 for common to good leaf. Hay at $16 50@18 75. Oats nominal at 46@50c. Rye and barley dull and nominal.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 14½@14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling 14¼c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 14¼c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅝.

NEW YORK, January 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 ℔ cent.

GOLD.

Gold ruled uniform throughout at 110⅝@111, with all business at these figures until the close, when the price declined to 110⅝. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 per cent. Clearances $26,500,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

At the first call Governments were firm. At noon an advance of from ⅛ to ⅜ was established, the market closing steady at the advance.

Coupons, 1881	110⅝	5-20s, 1867	108⅛
5-20s, 1862	109⅛	5-20s, 1868	108⅛
5-20s, 1864	108⅜	10-40s	107⅛
5-20s, 1865	108⅝	Currency 6s	110⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	107⅝		

STATE SECURITIES.

There was more activity in State securities to-day.

Missouris	88½	Virginias, new	63
Tennessees, old	63	North Carolinas, old	45
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	22½
Virginias, old	67		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened strong, and remained firm until after 12 o'clock, when a slight decline occurred. Wabash was the strongest on the list. There was not much animation at the close. Sales of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis were made at 88. The books of this Company do not close until to-morrow. The closing is for a dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable February 1st.

W. U. Telegraph	46⅛	Northwestern	72½
Quicksilver	4⅛	Preferred	82⅝
Mariposa	4⅛	Rock Island	106¼
Preferred	9⅜	N. J. Central	103⅜
Adams Express	66⅛	St. Paul	51⅝
Wells Fargo Express	33½	Preferred	73
Amer'n Express	42⅝	Wabash	50⅛
United States Express	35	Preferred	70
Pacific Mail	41⅝	Fort Wayne	92⅝
New York Central	92⅜	Terre Haute	29
New York Cent. Scrip	88⅜	Preferred	56⅝
Erie	21¾	Chicago and Alton	114
Preferred	46	Preferred	115
Harlem	132	Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜
Preferred	131½	Cleveland, Col. and Cin.	86
Reading	98⅞	Burlington & Quincy	151
Michigan Cent.	117	Lake Shore	93⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104⅞	Illinois Central	138

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Par.

FLOUR—Movement light and prices steady at previous figures.

WHEAT—In active speculative demand and prices higher at $1 14½@1 16 cash; No 2 $1 13¾@1 16, seller January; $1 14½@1 17¾, seller February, closing firm at $1 15¾@1 15⅞ cash; $1 16¾, seller February; No 1 firm and quiet.

CORN—Firm; sales of No 2 at 45@52c cash; 45½@46½c, seller February; 46½@47c, seller March; 52½@53c, seller May.

OATS—Trading exclusively speculative at 40¾@41c cash and seller February; 42c seller April, closing quiet at 40¼c seller cash.

RYE—Quiet and firm, closing at 77c for No 2.

BARLEY—Closed at 77½@78c.

HIGHWINES—Holders ask 85½@86c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $20@20 25 cash; $20 50@21 seller March, closing seller month at $20, and $20 75 seller March. Lard firm at 11¾c cash; 11¾c seller January and February. Sweet pickled hams 12¼c; shoulders 25 days in salt 7¼c loose; short clear middles 10c boxed; green meats, shoulders 6¼c, hams 11c.

CATTLE—Supply light at $5 75@6 50 for good to choice; $4@5 50 for fair to medium; the market closed steady.

HOGS—$6 15@6 50 for good to extra choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm; middling upland 15¼c. Flour active and advanced 10@15c superfine western and State $5 50; western and State, $5 50@5 85; common to choice extra $6 20@6 75; white western extra $6 75@7 00; extra Ohio $6 30@6 80; St. Louis $6 30@8 25. Rye flour $4 00@5 50. Cornmeal steady. Whisky steady at 92@92½c. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; old spring $1 30; new spring $1 29½; red and amber $1 48@1 52; mixed spring $1 37; white Michigan $1 53@1 55. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley dull and nominal; Canada $1 05@1 06. Malt quiet. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No 1 mixed 79@80c. Oats dull but unchanged; Ohio 59@62c. Coffee steady; Rio 13½@16½c. Hay firm at $125 shipping and $1 30@1 40 retail. Hops unchanged. Molasses steady; New Orleans 65@74c. Crude petroleum 13¾@14c; refined 24@24½c; opened firm but closed dull. Sugar dull and lower; Cuba 9¾c. Mess pork firmer at $19 50; new $21 00@21 25; prime $17 00@17 50; prime mess $19 75@20 00; February and March $21 00@21 25. Beef quiet; mess $10@15; extra $15@18. Hams dull at $28@31; prime mess $26@28; India mess $28@31; middles firm and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 10@12½c; shoulders 7@8¼c. Lard firmer; prime steam 11@12½c; kettle dried 12⅜, January, February and March 12½@12⅝c. Butter 12@25c for western, and 20@40c for State. Cheese 12@16c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $6 20@6 25 for shipping. Wheat dull; new spring $1 46½@1 47½; red and amber $1 48@1 52. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 59@61½c. Corn dull; No. 1 mixed 79c. Beef, pork and bacon unchanged. Lard firm at 12½c. Eggs steady; fresh 32@34c; limed 20@22c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 13.—Cattle market very dull; receipts 4,200 head, nearly 500 more than those last week at this time, and superior average quality. The sales show a decline of fully ½c per pound; prices range from 5½ to 7½c. There is little demand for milkers, the report in regard to the cattle disease being seriously felt by those engaged in this branch. In sheep there is a fair demand from the East and South for choice fat droves. The market rules stronger, but are not quotably higher than last week. For common there is no change; the offerings have been taken pretty freely, and at the close there are not more than ten droves in the pens in first hands. The average quality of the offerings was about the same as last week. We quote New York at 6@6½c; Western 5@6c, and Canada 6@7¼c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Australia	January 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	January 18	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 18	Liverpool.
Siberia	January 19	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 19	Liverpool.
India	January 21	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25	Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25	Liverpool.
Cuba	January 25	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 26	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Washington	January 28	France.
Russia	February 1	Liverpool.
Idaho	February 1	Liverpool.
Batavia	February 2	Liverpool.
Columbia	February 4	Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Liverpool.
Europa	February 11	Glasgow.
Colorado	February 15	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 13, 1871.

River 27 inches and raising; raised 12 inches last night. Weather cloudy.

4 P. M.—The creek ice is going out; ice in the river not started.

RIVER NEWS.

THE ice gave way yesterday at Greensboro.

THE Ohio river is reported gorged at Mingo Island.

THE ice gave way yesterday at the head waters of the Youghiogheny.

ARKANSAS river is declining, with six feet below Little Rock.

WHITE river is falling, with five and one half feet below Duvall's Bluff.

COAL is so scarce in New Orleans that the larger boats are compelled to lay up.

THE Allegheny river was reported rising at Parker's Landing.

THE tow boat Tom Reese left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE splendid side-wheel packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—River falling, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Mild and cloudy.

DISPATCHES report five feet six inches at Brownsville, and raising slowly.

WHEELING Insurance companies have lost $20,000 by the recent steamboat and other conflagrations.

CAPTAIN L. RAULEIGHT, of Paducah, has started a boat yard at Nashville.

THE Red Cloud, from Jefferson, took into New Orleans, last Sunday, 1,509 bales of cotton.

THE new and magnificent steamer Glencoe, Capt. Thos. S. Calhoon, is announced for New Orleans direct, and will have quick dispatch.

CAPT. HARLAN will have the Wheeling packet Argosy in fine order, and is announced to leave on Monday.

THE powerful towboat John A. Wood, recently injured by ice, is lying at the city wharf in apparent business order.

THE steamer Henry C. Yeager passed Vicksburg on Tuesday, *en route* for the Ohio river. The steamer Importer passed down same day for New Orleans.

THE steamer Commercial was sold at Evansville, on Tuesday, for $3,500. The Commercial is a sidewheeler and old enough to vote.

THE towboat Valid left the Clifton Ironworks, on the Tennessee river, last Friday, with three barges in tow laden with 1,500 tons iron ore for this city.

DISPATCHES received from Oil City last evening were not very favorable for a general break-up; river rising slowly.

A LARGE number of pilots have left for down the river, in order to bring up the boats laid up along the way.

CAPT. F. MARATA'S new steamer, Belle of Texas, will be found at the landing. She is announced for Texas direct.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ'S new Red river packet, May Lowry, has the principal portion of her cargo on board, and will be among the first to leave for Red river.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL ON THE SITUATION.—The prospects being favorable for a resumption of navigation, steamboatmen are preparing to receive for all points below, as well as above this city.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Major J. D. Adams has a dispatch from Jacksonport Bank, stating that the steamer Petrolia has sunk in the Black river. No further particulars.

THURSDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The towboats Mary Ann and Diamond were busy yesterday breaking the ice from around the coal fleet at Pumpkin Patch.

THE City Council of St. Louis have appointed Messrs. Bain, Krieckhaus and Yaeger a committee to act, in Washington, in connection with committees from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville, in reference to river obstructions.

THE Oregon Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Dixie Thompson was launched at Portland on the 2d. She is one of the largest and finest river boats plying from Portland, and will run between Portland and Astoria.

THE weather continues unusually warm for the season. The marks last evening indicated five feet and rising slowly. The ice in the Monongahela has been pretty much demolished by the liberal use of towboats.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Inquirer* says Major Byrne, of the firm of Johnston & Byrne, coal dealers, of this city, left for Cairo yesterday, to negotiate for the purchase of the towboat Bengal Tiger. The same firm own the towboat Valid.

AN inquest was commenced at St. Louis, on Tuesday, over the body of Patrick S. Bannon, mate of the Mary Davage. He was thirty-five or forty years old, and in usual health at 11 A. M. An hour afterwards he was found dead, on the floor of the cabin. There were no marks of violence.

THERE are few river men who have not known or heard of Ab. Grimes, the boatman. He is owner of a first class restaurant in Hannibal, Missouri, and performing meritorious deeds. His last was the giving away of one day's receipts to the poor. The amount realized $150. A number of ladies of the first society acted as waiters on the occasion.

CAIRO, January 11.—The steamer Milbrey reports the Ohio nearly clear of ice, but only three feet six inches in the channel. She was aground forty-eight hours at Hamlettsburg, opposite Cumberland Island. The Mollie Ebert passed up while the Milbrey was aground, but will not get higher than Shawneetown until the river rises.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Times*, of Monday, says: Levee matters bore a dull appearance for Sunday. There was nothing doing on either landing worthy of note. There were but few arrivals, among which we notice the Seminole, from White river, with a full load of cotton, and the Red Cloud, from Red river, having also a fine trip of cotton and passengers.

THE gorge at the mouth of the Miami has given way. It was currently reported yesterday that the gorge at Madison had also broken loose. If this should prove true, the gorge at Six-mile Island will be unable to stand the pressure, and will follow suit, which event would give a clear river between Louisville and Cincinnati.

THE far famed packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, takes her departure this day, 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat stands A No. 1, has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Capt. W. S. Dravo, as clever an officer as can be found in a day's journey. Don't forget 4 P. M. is the hour of departure.

RHA for Captain Golding, Postmaster, Mount Washington. The Captain, after boating thirty years, with credit to himself and profit to the owners, has turned his attention to business on shore, and we now find him connected with the Inclined Plane Railroad, and running a first-class grocery on Mount Washington. The fact is the Captain is one of nature's noblemen, and has perhaps as many personal friends as any man in this community being of an easy and accommodating disposition. We remember well when, in 1845, the Captain, with others, purchased on Coal Hill, the Captain building the same year and calling his place Mount Washington, and since then the place has been incorporated into a borough and called Mount Washington. The fact is, whatever may be said of General Negley in other matters, he has shown good judgment in the selection of Captain G. for Postmaster of the borough, and one that will give general satisfaction.

BY the use of the capstans of the steamer Bowling Green and wharf-boat, and by using spars, Captain McElherren succeeded in pulling the barge Hawk Eye, belonging to Gray's Iron Line, off the rocks opposite the foot of Fourth street, Louisville, Wednesday evening. This barge is one of the three that broke loose from the Tow-head more than two weeks ago, and was in a perilous condition. She is now all O. K., safely moored under the Mail Line Company's wharf-boat at the foot of Third street.

MORA BRIDGES.—T. H. Millingtan, civil engineer, in a letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, on Memphis and her railroad system, says: "We must bridge the Mississippi. The Southern Pacific Railroad will require a bridge over the Mississippi river, and at no place south of St. Louis can a bridge be located where it will accommodate more railroads and a greater traffic than at Memphis. The engineering difficulties will not be greater, and the cost will doubtless be less than is required for the St. Louis bridge. The location is certainly preferable, and the facilities for construction far superior to those presented at Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—The ice in the lower part of the harbor broke up this afternoon, and ran out, reopening navigation to the South. About half-past five this evening the gorge above the bridge piers started, and large bodies of ice have been running past the city ever since. Some slight damage was done to wharf-boats lying at the levee, but no serious disaster occurred. It is expected the river will be clear of ice to-morrow, and navigation South fully resumed. The Memphis Packet Company will load eight steamers to-morrow, and several other boats will take freight and depart at the earliest moment. Large quantities of provisions and produce of all kinds are waiting shipment South.

THE Bellevernon correspondent of the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, writes as follows concerning coal in boats ready for shipment: To persons unacquainted with matters and things along the river it may be interesting to say that at this season of the year there is considerable uneasiness among coal men whose thousands of dollars in the way of boats heavily laden with the "black diamonds" are now frozen up, many of the boats unprotected by abutments, and if there would be a hasty break up of ice without a previous rise in the river a large number of these valuable boats with their cargoes must be lost. A coal boat (such as is very much in use on this river considering its size and the quantity of coal that is generally put in them is a frail thing) being one hundred and sixty-five to seventy feet long, and from twenty to thirty feet wide, seven to eight feet deep, built in flat boat style, and sided up with one and a half and sometimes two-inch plank. In these frail crafts is intrusted from twenty to thirty and forty thousand bushels of coal. No wonder, then, there is uneasiness among coal men. As this season has been an unusually poor one for getting out these boats (owing to lowness of water) there are a larger number of them lying at the various coal works, than former winters.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

B L Fahnestock & Co, 16 pkgs drugs. Reymer & Bro, 25 hf bbls pickles, 2 casks prunes, 3 bbls sugar. S H Baird, 13 bbls pickles, 50 bxs pickles, 50 bxs ex coffee, 3 do dry goods, 98 do tea, 1 cask prunes. Bryant, McGraw & Co, 14 bxs sewing machines. W Cooper & Co, 10 bbls salt, 8 do oil, 17 bags coffee. Carter Bros & Co, 19 bales twine, 25 bxs c pins, 58 bags coffee. Dilworth, H & Co, 6 bxs tea, 10 bbls sugar, 64 bags coffee, 34 bxs lye. G N Hoffstott, 33 rolls leather. Johnson & C, 83 bags coffee, 2 bbls twine. Arbuckles & Co, 10 bxs tea, 20 bbls sugar. S Ewart & Co, 58 bags coffee, 10 coil rope. J H Renshaw, 8 bxs cheese, 2 do olives. Seghmyer & V, 49 bags coffee, 40 sks salt. R E Sellers & Co, 8 bxs drugs. S P Shriver & Co, 10 bxs groceries, 20 bbls syrup, 76 bags coffee. W S Steele & Bro, 16 bxs fresh oysters, 10 bbls sweet potatoes, 6 do oysters. Atterbury & Co, 2 bxs hardware. J T Bailey & Co, 19 pkgs rope. J S Dilworth & Co, 20 bxs tea. E Heazelton, 4 do groceries, 12 bags coffee. Haworth & D, 20 bxs t soap, 6 bbds sugar. Head & M, 18 bbls syrup, 16 bags coffee. W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 bxs tea, 25 bags coffee. Knox & K, 40 bxs clay. J H Lippincott & Co, 27 bags coffee. E & C Maginn, 12 bbls pickles. J Porterfield, 13 bags coffee. M W Rankin & Bro, 18 do do. Schwartz & H, 6 kegs saltpeter. Vangorder & S, 13 bags c nuts, 10 bxs fresh oysters. Watt, Lang & Co, 25 bxs c fruit, 80 bags coffee. Wm M Gormly, 25 bxs soap. J B Sneathen & Co, 5 coils rope. F Sellers & Co, 1 tce mdse. Voigt, M & Co, 10 bxs tea. C G Hussey & Co, 1 cask hardware. W B Hays & Son, 25 sks salt. Harris & Ewing, 1 bx drugs. Knox & Orr, 13 bbls sugar. G W McClure, 4 bxs tea. Miller, B & P, 576 bars iron. E H Myers & Co, 110 sks salt. W & D Rinehart, 6 bbls sugar.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

S P Shriver & Co, 36 bbls syrup. G W Calhoun & Son, 1 cask ash. Armstrong Bro, 30 bdls cork wood. Watt, L & Co, 63 bags coffee, 5 pkgs mdse. Dilworth, H & Co, 98 do do. Knox & Orr, 71 bags coffee. Jos Fleming, 5 bbls beer. Reymer & Bro, 30 bxs fruit. J S Dilworth & Co, 62 pkgs groceries. Arbuckles & Co, 25 matts cassia. Austin & Co, 5 bxs leaf tobacco. Hubly, A & Co, 10 kegs bolts. Rinehart & Stevens, 49 bags coffee. Head & M, 18 bbls syrup. J Murphy, 5 cads tobacco. B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 millstone. Whitmore, W, D & Co, 4 bxs steel.

LOCAL.

Joseph Benedict, 13 bags bags. Jos Shoemaker, 8 bbls scrap iron. Geo Frank, 72 empty kegs. Smith & Co, 4 do half bbls. S H Baird, 1 butt tobacco. Penna Salt Manfg Co, 10 empty carboys. Wm Welsh & Co, 5 bags bags. Head & M, 2 bxs butter, 1 do lard. Voigt, M & Co, 4 sks rags. Spencer & McK, 6 empty hf bbls. B Pflaum, 36 bags to scraps. G N Hoffstott, 3 rolls leather. S Rodelsberg & Co, 3 sks buckwheat flour. Watt, Lang & Co, 3 sks buckwheat. Fahnestock, A & Co, 5 bxs queensware.

CITY DELIVERY BY J. W. HANEY & CO. FROM PA. R. R.

Caspar & Co, 1 keg metal. T G Smythe, 9 bxs groceries. J J Gillespie, 1 bx furniture. J W Morrison, 9 packages mdse. Hubbard & Bro, 1 bundle saws. E Wormser, 1 bx tobacco. J Zweidinger, 1 box organ. J Espy, 19 sewing machines. Macrum & Carlisle, 1 box dry goods. Anderson & Son, 9 bbls paper. W Holtzheimer, 4 bbls oyster. Commercial, 50 bdls paper. Moorhead, Adams & Co, 5 bbls hardware. A S Gilmore, 1 box cigars. Knable & Picking 50 boxes herring, 9 bbls pickles. Hartley, McKee & Co, 1 bale rubber. J G Backofen & Son, 4 pkgs paper. Adam Steinmeyer, 1 box hardware, 1 bbl pegs. V Simon, 2 do oysters. Brown & Co, 3 casks crucibles. J Hammett & Son, 64 rolls leather. Hamilton, Lemon & A, 3 bbls pine oil. Phillips & Cluley, 14 pigs tin, 13 plates spelter, 1 bbl bar tin. Gallinger & Co, 1 box mdse. J H Boyd & Co, 1 crate crockery. J Woodwell & Co, 33 bdls shovels. W S Haven, 19 bundles boards, 2 bxs ink. W G Johnston & Co, 6 bundles paper. Kaufman, O & Co, 2 boxes mdse. Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad, 4 car wheels. A Fulton, Son & Co, 5 pkgs mdse. Armstrong, Bro & Co, 82 bales c wood, 7 bbls moss. James Halpin & Co, 1 box glassware. E R Gardner, 1 bale dry goods. D Cooper & Co, 1 box do do. J Horne & Co, 3 do do. Morganstern & Co, 2 do do. W D Cooper & Bro, 5 bags coffee. F J Sheridan, 10 bbls sweet potatoes. Thomas McCoy, 5 cas fresh oysters, 21 bbls shell do. J R Thompson, 1 box do. Hays & Stewart, 5 bbls oil. Ramsey & Thompson, 10 bags coffee, 1 box tea. S Stevens, 3 do do. McClarran & McK, 1 box drugs. M Mentzer, 1 do dry goods. F A Cain, 1 box shoes. J R Hughes & Bro, 2 boxes wrapping paper. Jas E Burns & Co, 5 bxs drugs. Mercantile Library Association, 1 safe. Thomas R Cree, 1 bx mdse. J McKinnell, 19 bxs fresh oysters, 5 bbls do. N McCallion, 1 do do. Chas Geesman, 1 bx mdse. James B Heard & Co, 1 box dry goods. F H Hunker, 1 bx confectionery. G Reineman, 3 bbls oysters. Arbuthnot & Shannon, 5 bales wadding. F H Stewart, 1 bale bristles. W Fleming, 2 boxes hats. Meyers, Schoyer & Co, 1 bundle paper. A Campbell, 2 barrels oysters. J D Thompson, 3 do twine. Godfrey & Clark, 3 do do.

ALLEGHENY.

Wm Semple, 20 boxes dry goods, 7 bales dry goods. J S Clark & Co, 22 pkgs groceries. Boggs & B, 2 boxes dry goods. R & J Elton, 5 boxes tobacco. Martin & S, 2 bxs shoes. S McIntosh, 1 box shoes. J Santner, 4 boxes hard ware. W Thompson, 1 box tea. A Russ & Co, 2 boxes tea. Ewer & Long, 1 box dry goods. A W Erwin, 1 bale dry goods. U P Schwartz, 6 boxes drugs. Workman & D, 5 wagon springs, 2 pkgs mdse. W H McClinton, 1 box mdse. S W Cummings, 1 box paint. J T Nicholls, 1 box mdse. Wilson & W, 1 keg varnish. Kennedy, C & Co, 3 casks starch. J Miller, 17 packages groceries. W B Ross & Son, 1 cask g ware, 1 crate g ware. J Kohen, 6 bxs soap. J Wolf, 1 box luggage. J W Kember, 6 box clocks. M Frowein, 1 box dry goods. A & J Trautman, 1 box tea. J F Nimick, 2 boxes tea. M A Walsh, 5 boxes tea. J M Pearson, 2 boxes tea. J T McHugh, 7 packages groceries. J P Verheller, 1 box tea. Walter Furgeson, 2 boxes tea.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

T F Wallace, 40 bxs insulators. H Burgwin, 22 bags oats. Robb & McKee, lot household goods. Wm Flaccus & Son, 75 hides. Henry Rea, Jr, 7 bbls apples, 13 bags buckwheat flour, 2 bbls tallow, 1 keg butter. Pier, Danals & Co, lot empty bbls. W M Gormly, 13 bbls apples, 5 do beans, 5 bbls sundries. P Duff & Son, 139 bush apples. H Austin, 4 bags cloverseed. Jno White, 50 bales hops. A P Wadley, lot household goods. E C Maginn, 1 case candy. Godfrey & Clark, 15 bdls sh paper. Geo W McClure, 13 bags buckwheat flour. Jno Dunlap, 1 cask old copper. T C Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do. Reese Owens, 35 bbls lub oil, 20 cases do, 10 tcs do, 100 pails do. Fahnestock & B, lot pick handles. W H Nanker & Son, 1 car middlings. Jno Dunlap, 1 bx hardware. McCracken, G & Co, 19 bbls apples. Henry Rea, Jr, 5 bxs butter, 5 kegs lard, 5 dressed hogs, 50 bbls flour, 13 sks cloverseed. J A Graff, 2 kegs butter. J S Dilworth, 1 bbl beans. J H Riddle, Son & Co, 4 bbls eggs. L J Blanchard, 20 bbls flour. W H Graff, 1 bbl sweet corn. H Lemon, 2 tubs butter. Z Wainwright, 53 sks barley. T Brady & Co, 190 sks oats. Mrs Riley, lot bags. Kunkle, W & Co, 1 iron pump. Hullett Bros, 1,000 bush potatoes. Jas Pettibone, 342 do do. Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 160 sks wheat. Aaron Barrell, 86 sks potatoes, 61 bbls apples, 6 bbls cider. Bricker & Co, 290 bush potatoes. Dilworth, H & Co, 72 kegs lard, 14 bbls do, 2 do butter. Jno Fletcher, 1 joint w pipe and valve. O A Keys, 1 bx d goods, 1 trunk, 36 coffee roasters. Smith & Co, lot empty bbls. J M Carson, lot do do. Kramer, B & Co, 10 bxs sauce, 1 keg. S P Shriver & Co, lot empty bbls. 11 sks oats. Joshua Rhodes, lot empty bbls. Graff, B & Co, 2 cars limestone. Frazier & M, 9 sks rags. Godfrey & C, 23 bdls sack paper. H Childs & Co, 1 bx shoes. Jno J Pettit & Co, 1 bbl eggs. Shipton & W, 7 kegs lard, 1 bbl butter. Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 sk hair, 1 bbl grease. Shoenberger, B & Co, 4 cars limestone. B F Jackson & Co, 1 do scrap iron. T K Clark, 50 nests, 10 bowls, 10 loose do. G Stewart, 1 car shipstuff. Frazier & M, 14 sks rags. Hoeveler, K & Co, 34 sks cow tails. W H Graff & Co, 49 bbls of peaches.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

J M Hemphill, 1 car staves. Wm McQueen, 1 do lumber. Ewer, H & C, 1 car flaxseed. Hippley & B, 5 dressed hogs. Eberhart & O, 15 bales hops. W & H Woelker, 2 bbls tallow. J B Jones, lot rags. S Dyer, 3 sks beans. R Knox & Son, 1 car corn. W P Townsend, 7 casks rivets, 10 bdls wire. W J Steele & Son, 25 bbls flour. Superior Iron Company, 4 cars limestone. E Hyde & Son, 1 car cotton. Kennedy, C & Co, 3 do do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Moorhead & Co, 1 car turnings. Pollard & Phillips, 2 bxs show cases. J Woodwell, 1 grindstone. Doyle & Co, 100 bbls lime. Slack & Shales, 8,000 feet lumber. W G Miller, 7 dressed hogs. J & W Fairley, 165 sks wheat. J W Fife, 18 bbls apples. Totten & Co, 1 car clay. P Dubbson, 4 dressed hogs. Watt, Land & Co, 4 bbls oat meal. Strickler & M, 6 kegs do do, 5 bbls p barley, 5 kegs do do. Bruggeman & O'B, 2 bbls beans, 2 bags do. Schwartz & H, 3 bbls oat meal, 3 casks pot ash. Voigt, M & Co, 1 bbl butter, 2 bxs do. P Duff & Son, lot apple butter. J W Barker, 2 pkgs cigars. Arnsthal & Sons, 2 do do. H Z, 2 bbls wine. J H Lippincott, 1 bx do. Fairbanks, M & Co, 1 box scales. Smith & Bole, 6 bags wool.

Per Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R.R.

McHenry & Hood, 3 bbls eggs. H Rea, Jr, 3 do do. Pettina & Co, 5 do do. W H Graff & Co, 3 do do. A Kirkpatrick, 2 do do. Atwell, Lee & Co, 2 do do. Carter, McG & Co, 3 do do. W D Cooper, 3 do h nuts. Harris & E, 7 cans castor oil, 2 do glycerine. F Sellers & Co, 50 tcs lard. W H Graff & Co, 18 tubs butter, 12 bbls d apples. H Rea, Jr, 11 do do. M W Rankin & Bro, 8 do do. Star Basket Co, 12 doz baskets. Meanor & H, 2 bbls peaches. Adler, R & Co, 10 bbls spirits. S P Shriver & Co, 5 bxs tobacco. L H Smith, 2 bxs castings. Lewis, O & P, 1 bx machinery. J Woodwell & Co, 4 bxs hardware. E Edmundson & Son, 1 bx blankets. Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour. Clark & S, 300 bush corn. I Dickey & Co, 92 sks pea nuts, 5 bbls grease. T C Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour. Watt, L & Co, 100 bbls flour. B H Lubbus, 14 cases wine. Birmingham Rolling Mill Co, 10 bbls marble dust. Penna Salt Manf'g Co, 15 bbls molasses. Fred Anderson, 10 bbls whisky. W B Hays & Son, 104 tcs lard, 12 bbls do. Marshall, K & Co, 174 sks wheat. Mellor & H, 2 bxs piano cushions. Daniel Wallace, 109 bbls flour. Head & M, 10 pails cut tobacco. Ed Heazelton, 10 do do. J H Lippincott, 10 bxs candles. Jas H Parker, 50 kegs pigs' feet.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Phillips & McVeigh, W B Wilson, Jno O'Donnell, G B Leech, Wm Reedy, L J Blanchard, Wm Freeze, J Schade, J Jordan, J Patterson, R Walker, J Arbuthnot, J Andrews, Thos Crea, R A Schrugost, R T Anderson, A Gallagher, each lot butter and eggs. J Hoffman, 3 dressed hogs, 4 calves. Scott & Gisal, 1 car grain, 55 sks oats, 23 do rye. Blaney & Moore, 60 bags corn. Wm Cassay, 24 sks oats. S B Copeland, 7 dressed hogs. Bricker & G, 20 sks oats. Adams & Knox, 30 do corn, 30 do rye, 36 do oats. E C Maginn, 1 bx mdse. Smith & Co, lot empty bbls. Spencer, McK & Co, lot do do. J M Carson, lot do do. J Rhodes, lot do do. D Chestnut, 20 rolls leather. H McCartney, 10 dressed hogs, 9 sks potatoes, 6 baskets cabbage. Jno Forbes, 1 dressed hog, &c. Wm Hoffman, 1 dressed hog. Bruggeman & O'B, 1 car grain, 2 bbls butter. Star Fire Brick Co, 1 car clay. Graham & M, 1 car grain. J C Lappie, 15 green hides. S McElhany, 3 bbls tallow, 6 d hogs. Moreland & M, 24 sks corn. Seibert & Berg, lot green hides. W G Jones & Co, 1 bx mdse. Hill & Best, 20 sks ear corn. J Gallagher, 9 sks potatoes. Bricker & Co, 30 bags corn. T C Jenkins & Bro, 44 bags oats. J Rony, 3 pcs castings. Elliott & Burgess, 1 bbl mdse. J R Hubbard, 112 green hides. G F Deihm, 1 bx shoes. Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat. Scott & Gisal, 1 do corn, 80 bags wheat. Dan Wallace, 126 bags rye. Bruggeman & O'B, 57 sks oats. Jno Alter, 1 corn sheller. Pittsburgh Acid Works, 2 bbls varnish, 1 cast iron pipe.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

R C Schwartz, 60 bxs window glass. G P Lapp, 25 bbls whisky. W H Buffum, 4 bxs bottles. C P Markle & Son, 44 bdls printing paper, 6 sks sks. C P Markle, 44 bdls paper. McCullough & S, 200 bdls paper. Wm Welsh & Co, 25 bbls flour. Arnold Koch, 2 bxs bitters. Schnelback & Co, 80 sks bran. Duff & Co, 6 bxs mdse. W F Armstrong, 6 bbls eggs, 25 bbls whisky. J S Dilworth & Co, 1 sk coffee. McElroy & Co, 43 sks rags. KcKee & Co, 54 sks wheat. A & D R Chambers, 3 cars sand.

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, Dixon & Co	46	Coleman, Rahm & Co	18
Total			64

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W. S. DRAVO.........Clerk.

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MONDAY, January 16—4 P. M.

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PROPOSALS FOR Public Printing and Binding.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of Three Years, from the 1st day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, from this date to the FOURTH TUESDAY of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled: "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th April, 1856; said Proposals to be accompanied with Bonds, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled: "A further supplement to an act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, January 2d, 1871.

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COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH STS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON....JOHN H. RICKETSON....WM. HOLMES.

A GARRISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.

Manufacturers of

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT

PIG IRON.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE: 133 WOOD ST.

LOWRIE CHILDS,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa.

EDMUND C. PECHIN,

PRESIDENT.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM. BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

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55 MARKET STREET.

CARPETS.

CHRISTMAS

CARPETS.

NEW YEARS,

OIL CLOTHS,

HOLIDAY

MATTINGS,

WINTER DRUGGETS!!

CALL AND SEE.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS

THE VERY LATEST FALL STYLES

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

BORDERED SQUARES &C., &C.

McCallum Bros.,

51 Fifth Avenue, Above Wood Street.

New Fall Stock

OF

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains,

Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

d* Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express.	2:20 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex.	4:20 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	9:30 a m
*Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	3:05 p m
Philadea. Ex.	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:40 a m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passenger.	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom. No. 1	10:20 a m	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Accommo. No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Accommo. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac.	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Bagge except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage excepting that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1.	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac.	12:50 a m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:00 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For Further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:5[illegible] p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	3:23 p m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:5[illegible] p m
Pacific Express	3:33 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Monkays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:00 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	6:25 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:05 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 a m
2d Hulton	4:40 a m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:40 a m	2:30 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

• Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	Southern Ex	3:58 a m
Dennison Ac.	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac.	8:03 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:28 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:28 p m
Southern Ex	3:28 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:53 p m	Dennison Ac.	6:43 p m
McDonald Ac.	5:13 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m
Sunday Ch train.	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch Train	9:58 a m

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.
The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n.	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passenger	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommona'n.	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, SR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—

HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES. tf

SCALES.

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST.

The Improved SAMPSON AND HOWE

STANDARD SCALES.

Warranted and kept in repair for five years FREE OF CHARGE. Also, a variety of SCALES always on hand IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER.

E. H. SOUDER,
102 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

HENRY REA, JR.,
Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company—Swearingen & McCandless.
Complete Stock of Dry Goods—James Caldwell.
Mountain Seminary—Opens February 9.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
New Jerusalem Church.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. V. Garrette.
Real Estate and Stock Sales—Leggate's Exchange.
Situation Wanted—E. Y. Z., Postoffice.
Situation Wanted—Box M. H., this office.
Salesmen Wanted—Box 322, Postoffice.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Dwellings for Rent—277 Penn street.
Partner Wanted—G. B. W., Box 72, Allegheny.
Dividend—Monongahela Navigation Company.
St. James Hotel—James K. Lanahan.
Silks, Silks—James B. Heard & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Conveyancing—W. N. Howard.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Drug Store for Sale—J. J. Bender & Co.
Rolling Mills at Auction—F. W. Bennett & Co.
Real Estate Bought and Sold—W. N. Howard.
Opera House—The Streets of New York.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
The Pilgrim.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Mortgage Investments—W. N. Howard.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Independent Ticket—Mercantile Library Association.
Notice—Co-operative Life Insurance Company.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Nominations for Officers—Mercantile Library Association.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
House and Lot Wanted—E. R., Commercial office.
Farm for Sale—A. D. Simpson, Cross-Cut, Lawrence county, Pa.
Property for Sale—John C. Steele.
Trees, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

One Hundred Thousand Pennsylvania Miners Suspend Operations—Many Other Men Lose their Places in Consequence.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, the miners in all the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania stopped work, as it has been previously announced. This is generally called a "strike," but one correspondent explains that there is no struggle between the employed and the employers about wages, but the men voluntarily abstain from labor until the surplus product is worked off and prices enhance correspondingly. The only question which can arise between the miners and the coal mine owners comes up when the men claim a "basis" upon which they will go to work. He predicts that the miners will conduct the affair in peacefulness and good order. A sketch of the situation is given by the New York *Standard*, from a gentleman prominently connected with one of the roads which traverse the coal regions. In October, 1869, what are known as the big coal companies, comprising the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies, settled with their miners at a high rate of wages, predicated on the sale of coal at eight dollars a ton in New York tide waters. The men worked upon these wages until the first day of December last. About that time the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company had a regular monthly auction sale, and the prices brought were much below that upon which the settlement of October, 1869, had been made. The necessity on their part of reducing the wages of the men employed upon the mines under the control of the company, then became apparent, and upon conference with the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies, a reduction of thirty-three per cent. upon the former rate of wages was decided upon. The decision was announced to the men, and they having met in council immediately afterward resolved not to submit. All efforts to compromise the difficulty were abortive, and the men on the first of December quit the mines. The miners engaged in other actions of the anthracite region had, at about the time of the settlement in October, 1869, of the "big companies" with their men, formed a protective association known as the "Workmen's Benevolent Association." This organization was supported by the men engaged in Schuylkill county and in the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys. Soon after its organization, this association had endeavored to induce the men in the employ of the big companies to join it. But, because the big companies would not recognize the association, they feared and refused to consent. Nor would they listen to the overtures of the association before the strike of the 1st of December. When, however, the strike had occurred, they themselves proposed to join it, for the purpose of securing its countenance and support. They proposed that if the association would suspend work for thirty days, a resumption to be predicated upon their re-employment by the big companies, they would enroll themselves among its members. It was hoped that the companies to which the association men belonged would thus be induced to negotiate with the big companies for the reinstatement of their men. The association thereupon held a meeting, decided to favor the proposition, and announced Tuesday, January 10, as the day on which the suspension would take place. As to the duration of the strike a number of opinions prevail. It may not last beyond the thirty days during which the big companies men demanded a suspension, as the condition of their joining the Benevolent Association. But the better opinion is that it will be a long and obstinate struggle. It seems seems certain that big companies will not re-employ their men unless they abjure all connection with the association. It seems equally certain that the men will not sever this connection with any degree of willingness. The strike throws one hundred thousand men out of employment. There were in the employment of the big companies thirty-five thousand men in the Wyoming Valley, fifteen thousand in the Lehigh Valley, and forty-five thousand in the Schuylkill Valley, who by the strike are deprived of means of sustenance. The men have saved nothing from their earnings, and the sufferings which their action will bring upon themselves and families can be more easily imagined than described.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company, whose eastern terminus lies in Jersey City, and which connects at its western terminus, at Easton, Pennsylvania, with two of the roads which traverse the coal regions and the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Road, and with a terminus at Hoboken, will be much affected by the strike. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road ordinarily transports seven hundred car loads a day. The strike will necessitate the discharge of twenty-five conductors, as many engineers and one hundred brakemen. The Central road ordinarily transports two thousand car loads a day and the strike will necessitate the discharge of almost one hundred conductors and engineers and three hundred workmen engaged in that transportation. The effect on the New York coal market will be of course to advance the price of coal. The advance will probably be from $1 to $1 50 per ton. The consumption of this city is about 20,000 tons a day, and there are now to supply the demand about 150,000 tons in our tide water. It will therefore be seen that but for the precaution taken by some of laying in large quantities early in the season the effect of the strikes would be much felt here in less than a week.

◆

THE water supply of New York is not over large and caution in its use is enjoined. The authorities of Boston contemplate cutting off the water from sugar refineries, breweries, and all large manufactories, so as to ecomomized for domestic and fire uses. Springfield, Hartford and the cities in the Connecticut Valley find their water works without avail, because there is scarcely any water. Jersey City, and it is in the worst situation, has had scarcely any water for a week, because the stand-pipe has broken. The locomotive engines have to go to Newark to water; the gas company gets its supply in New York; the pumps are taxed to their utmost capacity in pumping water at ten cents a pail; the women scarcely have water for cooking, or the most absolute household necessities; and the danger, if a fire should break out, is beyond estimate. This is a warning to any city not to depend upon reservoirs, whose capacity is scarcely more than the regular demand, and to machinery that is even now worked up to near the maximum consistent with safety. How much better off is Pittsburgh in this regard than these cities, which find themselves so inconvenienced, and indeed imperiled at this critical season.

◆

COMPLAINT is made that the practice of fabricating correspondence in New York, and publishing it as if from distant places, has increased to a great extent. Both the *Times* and *Standard* assert that the letters purporting to come from Port-au-Prince and Port-au-Palatte, and published in the *Herald*, which Senator Sumner made such good use of in his San Domingo speech on Tuesday, were sensational fabrications. The *Times* says it rejected it because "it bore obvious marks of having been written in New York." That any paper should accept and publish such a letter is more disgraceful to the paper than to the original fabricator, and can only be explained on the ground of ignorance of its character.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.54	30.42	30.48
Change since last report	—.09	.12	.06
Thermometer	37°	63°	45°
Change in last 24 hours	15°	1°	—2°
Direction of wind	N E	S W	E
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	A	B	A
Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	Fair.	Clear.	Fair.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

CURES chapped faces, hands and lips—Glycermel of Roses.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 3, 11871.

Aderhold, Miss Celia, Saxonburg, Pa	3c
Berlin, Mrs. Susan, Valley, Pa	3c
Ely & Co., D. J. & Z. S., New York	6c
Gilbert, Mrs. S. E., Reidsburg Pa	3c
King, Miss Anna, New Castle, Pa	3c
Knotts, Rev. Jos., Council Bluff, Iowa	3c
Kingley, Ella A., Jackson, Mich	3c
McCreery, I. H., Beaver, Pa	3c
Shattuck, Mrs. M. E., Worcester, Mass	3c
Taylor, Wm., Louisville, Ky	3c
Warner, E. J., Cleveland, O	3c

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Ask your druggist for it.

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.

Attempt to "Do" a Steamboat Captain.

A somewhat novel device for swindling was attempted to be perpetrated a few days ago, upon Capt. John L. Rhodes, who is one of our oldest and shrewdest steamboat men. Capt. Rhodes is the owner of the Exchange, which is now in charge of Capt. McCallum, with J. J. Dales as clerk. Last week the boat went from Louisville to Evansville, and among her passengers was a young man, who, being without funds, was allowed to work his passage to Evansville. He represented himself as a teleoperator, and had evidently been employed in that capacity. On the arrival of the boat at Evansville, she was taken into Green river, for safer harbor. On Saturday last Captain Rhodes received a telegraphic dispatch, as follows:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 7, 1871.

Telegraph me three hundred dollars immediately.

DALES.

The captain did not doubt the genuineness of the dispatch, but he knew that if the boat needed funds the clerk could get them in Evansville, without telegraphing. He answered the dispatch by directing the clerk to get the money there. When this dispatch reached the boat, Captain McCallam and Mr. Dales started at once to ascertain the meaning of it, as they had not sent for money and did not need any. On visiting the telegraph office, they found the dispatch signed "Dales," and on going to the hotel they discovered that some one had registered there as John Dales. The clerk of the hotel described this person, who proved to be the telegraph operator who had gone down on the boat from Louisville. After the boat had gone round into Green river, this scamp had telegraphed to Captain Rhodes for the amount stated, and had it not been for Captain Rhodes's safer way of doing business, the money would have passed into the hands of the sharper. Captain McCallam hunted all over the town for him, but he had disappeared. Where it is usual for telegraph companies to pay money out in this way, it might be well for them to adopt the rule of the banks, which requires persons getting the money to prove their identity. Mr. Dales had his revolver stolen, on the way down, and has satisfactory proof that this would-be confidence man stole it.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Ask your druggist for it.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Report of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph—The Charges Against Assistant Engineer White—Resignation of Secretary Diehl, and the Election of W. B. Neeper, Esq., as Secretary.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held at the rooms of the Commission, Fourth avenue, at four o'clock P. M. yesterday. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Hays.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Finney presented the monthly bills of the Commission, which were approved and ordered to be paid.

Mr. McElroy, from the Committee to Purchase Hose, reported that he had made the purchase, and procured hose at the sum of $1 10 per foot, which is ten per cent. less than the price previously paid.

The next business in order was the report of the Chief Engineer, giving a detailed statement of the business in his office during the month.

On motion of Mr. Finney, the report was received and ordered to be filed.

The report states that some two or three appointments have been made by him to fill vacancies occasioned by dismissal, and a number of bills paid.

On motion of Mr. Finney, the action of the Chief in appointing men to fill vacancies was approved, and warrants ordered for the amount of the several bills paid by him.

A proposed supplementary act of Assembly relating to the Fire Department, recommended by the Chief Engineer, was read and approved, and, on motion of Mr. Neeper, was ordered to be forwarded to Harrisburg, with the request that it be passed.

The report also contained a paragraph charging W. J. White, assistant engineer, with disobeying orders issued by the chief, alleging that he had issued an order directing the assistant to report at the office and remain until the chief came, which order the assistant refused to obey.

The Secretary read the communication from the Eagle Fire Company of Trenton, New Jersey, asking if that company, numbering about one hundred men, could be entertained by the Fire Department if they should visit the city.

The communication was received and filed, and the Secretary directed to answer and state that there was no volunteer department in this city, and it would be impossible to comply with their request.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Finney presented the report of S. T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, from which we extract the following:

Working lines of wire	65 miles.
Number of signal boxes	63
Stricking machines	3
Engine-house gongs	12

And various other minor articles. The entire cost of the telegraph and property belonging to the same was $37,000.

The report gives a detailed statement of the condition of the telegraph, and made a recommendation for an extension of the wires, additional signal boxes, and also that the police telegraph be separated from the fire alarm by putting up separate wires.

FIRE STATISTICS.

The following table from the report shows the number of fires each month, with the amount of loss incident thereto and insurance:

Month.	No. Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.
January	12	$5,520 00	$400 00
February	17	18,800 00	9,300 00
March	2	100 00	....
April	14	44,040 00	8,330 00
May	8	6,450 00	4,900 00
June	18	492,995 00	174,350 00
July	18	45,175 00	27,750 00
August	8	155 00	....
September	8	3,460 00	1,500 00
October	11	113,495 00	83,100 00
November	15	5,495 00	2,825 00
December	25	15,770 00	8,500 00
Total	156	$751,465 00	$320,955 00

THE INVESTIGATION.

The next business taken up was the charges against William J. White, Assistant Engineer by the Chief Engineer, J. H. McElroy.

Mr. Finny read the letters addressed to Mr. White including the orders issued by the Chief, which were that he report at the office at ten o'clock A. M. every morning and remain until such time as the Chief should arrive. Also the letters addressed by the Chief to the Assistant Engineer, suspending him from duty and pay.

Mr. McElroy moved that the investigation be postponed until Monday next at two o'clock P. M., and that Mr. White be restored to duty and pay until the matter was determined.

Mr. Moorhead moved to proceed at once.

The Chief Engineer stated that he hoped the matter would be investigated at once as he could hold no communication with Mr. White except by writing.

The Commission decided to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. McElroy then made his statement, which was in substance that Mr. White had refused to obey the order as stated above, and that he had used disrespectful language toward him.

Cross-examined by Mr. White—You never refused to report that I know of, but you did not remain and you used disrespectful language to me. I cannot name any day on which you failed to report at the office.

Mr. Paisley was next called by the Chief and examined—He was present and heard the words that passed between the Chief and Assistant. The Chief was sitting at the desk when Mr. White came in; Mr. White remained some time and started to go out when the Chief spoke as follows: "Don't leave I want to see you." Mr. White stepped into the office and waited some minutes during which the Chief said nothing.

Mr. White then asked what he wanted. The Chief replied, "I want you to report at this office and remain until I come." Mr. White a few moments afterward remarked that the order was a pretty rough one. The Chief then said, "You refuse to obey it do you?" Mr. White replied, "I do unless the Commissioners direct me to obey it. am not an office boy. I am willing to report here every day and always have done so, but I do not propose to sit here and watch the office until it suits your convenience to relieve me." The Chief replied sharply and they then got into a personal discussion to which I paid but little attention.

Cross-examined by Mr. White—I thought the chief was angry from the manner in which he addressed Mr. White when he came in the office; he appeared to be excited about something; Mr. White did not in my presence refuse to report, but said he would not remain at the office all day; he said he was willing to report every day and was at all times ready to do his duty.

The chief engineer here contradicted Mr. Paisley in regard to the manner in which the chief had first addressed Mr. White.

Mr. Eushy was next called by the chief, and stated that he had not heard the beginning of the difficulty; that when he came in the chief and assistant were engaged in a war of words, in which both indulged in personalities.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. White stated that he could prove that he had reported at this office every day, and on the day upon which he was suspended that he had been at the office twice before the chief came. He had endeavored to perform his duties faithfully, but the chief engineer had never consulted him in anything, and had never treated him as a member of the fire department. Since the organization of the department the chief had manifested an unfriendly feeling toward him, and from his remarks it appeared that he had resolved that he, the speaker, should leave the department. For this reason Mr. White said he was anxious that the matter should be determined by the commission at once. If he was to be discharged merely because the chief did not like him for some personal reason, he desired to know it at once.

Mr. Christ McGee, Clerk at the Treasurer's office, was called, and stated that he had seen Mr. White about the office very regular ever since he had been appointed Assistant Engineer.

The Chief objected to this statement, on the ground that Mr. McGee had not seen the assistant in the office.

Mr. McGee was directed to proceed with his statement, and said that he had frequently seen Mr. White in the office before ten o'clock in the morning, and that he had very frequently seen him come out of the office to the office of the Treasurer. He thought he was very regular in attendance.

Mr. Finny—Your office is just across the street, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. White stated that if the commissioners thought it necessary he could bring twenty witnesses to prove that he had been regular in his attendance at the office, and if the commissioners directed him to remain at the office and do office duty he was willing to do so, but not until then.

Mr. Finney thought it was unnecessary to call any more witnesses as to that fact, and moved that a further consideration of the matter be postponed until Monday at ten o'clock, at which time there would probably be a full board. It was at any rate a difficult matter to decide, as the witnesses called by the chief did not prove anything material, and the statements of the chief and assistant were in conflict with each other, making it a question of veracity between those officers.

The motion to postpone was adopted.

RESIGNATION AND ELECTION.

Mr. Finney read a communication from the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Diehl, tendering his resignation as Secretary.

Mr. Finney moved that the resignation be accepted, and that the thanks of the commission be tendered to Mr. Diehl for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties. Adopted.

The President stated that the election of a Secretary was now in order, and that the Board was ready to receive nominations for that office.

W. B. Neeper, Esq., was nominated and elected by acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday, the 16th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Try it.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL UNION.

Annual Convention—Amendment to the Constitution.

The Convention met at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

After the transaction of a large amount of private business, Mr. Newton offered an amendment to the constitution, changing the name of the organization to the Bricklayers Plasterers and Masons' National Union.

The amendment was discussed at great length, occupying the remainder of the morning session.

It was taken up during the afternoon session, and was referred to the local unions.

The Convention then went into secret session for the transaction of private business.

A secret session was also held last night,

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. Ths

An Improvement Fund.

An "improvement fund," from which to pay for grading, paving and curbing, when finished, is mentioned as likely to be created by Councils for the year 1871. It is proposed to set apart a certain sum of money, the fund to be designated by the above name, and to pay for all improvements in the city, ordered by Councils, therefrom. By this arrangement any and every contractor will be enabled to bid upon and take the work of the city, whereas, as it is now, none but the heaviest contractors stand a show, because they have to do the work and wait until the assessments are paid into the city treasury before they receive their pay. In addition to throwing the work open to all comers, thereby encouraging competition, and giving the poor contractors similar advantages to the rich ones, it will have a tendency to procure better work and at a less cost than is now charged by the few "fat" contractors, whom the city has to depend upon to take the work, under the present system. It is proposed, also, to pay all assessments received for work done into the "Improvement Fund," so that it never will be drained, the contractors will receive cash for their work when the contract is taken off their hands, and satisfaction will be rendered to all parties interested, and none the less to the city.

Travelers Insurance Company.

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, insures against accidents causing death or totally disabling injury. This is the *bona fide* object of the Company, and when one considers what a special boon is afforded persons, who in the nature of circumstances are called many miles away from home and friends, and who can, by availing themselves of its advantages leave behind them the best bequests possible, viz: a sum of money for their heirs, it is a wonder that a much larger business is not done. The Company to which we refer have cash assets amounting to over $1,450,000, and have paid in losses $152,721.74 for $990.70 received in premiums. We may be pardoned here for adverting to the fact that no accident insurance company in the country offers such inducements as the Travellers, and in the hands of Mr. T. Brent Swearingen and his able partner, Mr. McCandless, an insurance firm in this city, unrivalled we may add, is sure to receive the largest patronage. Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless have their office at No. 94 Fourth avenue, and persons who may have any business in their line to transact will find them prompt, obliging, upright and honorable to the highest degree.

GLYCERMEL of ROSES. Ask your druggist for it.

NILLSON AS A SING-ER.—During the residence of this lady in New York city, her attention was called one day by her waiting maid to some sewing that had been done according to her orders. An inspection of the goods elicited from M'dlle Nillson words of astonishment and satisfaction at the manner in which the sewing was done, and upon her expressing a desire to know what sewing machine had sewed up so nicely, she was told it was a "Singer"—not a human singer, but a Singer Sewing Machine, such as Straw & Morton sell at 20 Sixth street. It sings as it sews and sews as it sings.

RAILWAY CALAMITY.

The Pacific Express, Pennsylvania Railroad, Meets with an Accident—Two Passenger Coaches Over an Embankment and Wrecked—Fortunate Escape of the Passengers.

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, an accident occurred to the Pacific Express train, Pennsylvania Railroad, coming west. The train, consisting of a baggage car, two passenger coaches, and four Pullman sleepers, drawn by engine No. 348, engineer, Mr. Taylor, had reached a point about one mile and a quarter east of the South Fork, which is about nine miles east of Conemaugh, when a rail broke and the train, or a portion of it at least, was thrown from the track. The engine and baggage car passed over the break safely, but the two first passenger coaches left the track and went over the embankment, one falling upon its side, with one end in the Conemaugh River, and the other turning completely over, and bringing up at the foot of an embankment fifteen feet deep perhaps. The cars were dragged some distance before they went over the embankment, and, as we learn from passengers, one of the coaches took fire from the stove, but as soon as the car dropped into the water it was extinguished. The sleeping cars were also thrown from the track, but did not go over the bank, and being of the Pullman pattern and very strong, were not injured in the least scarcely. No one in the sleepers was injured. The coaches which went over the bank were pretty well filled, yet strange to relate no person was killed. The cars were but partially wrecked and but one person was severely injured. That person was Wm. Dietrich, news agent on the train. He had his hand taken off in some manner not reported, and as soon as possible, Dr. Louman, of Johnston, resident physician of the company, arrived and amputated the arm above the elbow. The patient will no doubt recover. Two passengers, Mr. Schell and James Archie, place of residence not known, were slightly injured, and two others, whose names it is not considered worth while to give, in consequence of the slightness of their bruises. Geo. Woods, conductor of one of the Pullman cars, was also slightly injured.

The train was running on schedule time, at the ordinary rate of speed, having passed Cresson and other points east of Somerhill all right. The tracks both ways were obstructed for awhile, but Conductor Brinker having telegraphed promptly to the Superintendent of the Western Division, Robt. Pitcairn, Esq., a force of workmen were speedily despatched to the scene of the accident and the obstructions removed.

STATEMENT OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. F. H. Glidden, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Nixon Moore, passengers on the train, called upon us last evening, and furnished us the following statement of the accident, which, it will be observed, does not differ materially from that furnished by the officers of the company. There were seven cars on the train, one baggage, two passenger coaches, and four sleepers. The two passenger coaches went over the bank, and all the passengers injured were in these cars. There were perhaps fifteen passengers in one car, and twenty-five in the other. One of the cars was left bottom up about ten feet below the track, on a shelving bank, the other and last to go over the bank, rolled down the embankment twenty-five feet, and lay at least one hundred and twenty-five feet from the other car, and was left lying on its side, with one end in the Conemaugh river. This car in some way also turned completely around, and lay with its eastern end turned west. Two sleepers were thrown partially from the track, but nobody was injured, and Mr. Glidden says the shock was not unlike that felt in going over a "frog." None of the passengers took notice of it. The car that first went over the bank caght fire, but the male passengers at once formed themselves in line, and passed water up in buckets from the river, and it was extinguished in a short time. Both cars were pretty well wrecked, and the passengers in the first escaped through the windows and side near the middle, it having been crushed in. The other car lay on the side of the bank, and there was considerable space under it, the car resting only on the ends. From this space the passengers emerged, being assisted by the male passengers who had escaped from the first coach which went over, and which, it seems, was used as a smoking car. The two sleeping cars which left the track, stood across and obstructed both tracks, whilst the others were not moved at all. The trucks of the cars which went over, laid on the bank, together wito the *debris* belonging to the wrecked cars. The passengers say it was frightful to look upon the scene, and then reflect how singularly fortunate and miraculous the escape from death.

DIETRICH'S INJURIES.

Young Dietrich, the news agent, whose name is mentioned above, was in the car that turned bottom upward, and it appears he had just stepped inside the door when the accident happened. Mr. Glidden came up to him just as two other gentlemen reached him. His arm had been caught under the truck and crushed off on the rail, and the hand was held by a small piece of the skin. All of the injured passengers were placed in the sleeping cars, and everything possible done for their relief. As soon as Dr. Lowman arrived, Dietrich's arm was amputated above the elbow, as stated above. The Doctor also found that his shoulder was dislocated, and that one of his feet was somewhat crushed. All of his injuries were properly dressed. Those of the other passengers, who needed assistance, were then attended to, but we are happy to state that none of them required much surgical aid.

MR. MOORE'S STATEMENT.

H. Newhouse, of Manchester, Md., and Mr. Moore sat in the smoking car (the one which turned completely over) conversing, when the accident occurred. Mr. Moore says that the car jumped along the ties at a fearful rate for some time, when it finally went over the embankment.

All the passengers made frantic efforts to clutch at the seats, or secure some anchor, but they no sooner got hold than they were shook off again by the turning and jarring of the descending car. It was a frightful situation to be in, but the agony was partially relieved when the car came to a standstill at the water's edge. The dread of fire then seized hold of the passengers, and in a few moments it was discovered that the car had actually caught in one end from the stove. Mr. Moore's friend, (Mr. Newhouse,) an elderly gentleman, was very much confused, and had to be literally dragged out. None of the passengers had any serious difficulty in escaping, as the windows on the side next the ground were easily knocked through, and there was room enough to crawl out below. The fire was soon extinguished, but had it not been, no passengers would have been burned.

THE CAUSE.

Mr. Glidden says there was a piece of rail, three feet long, broken out of the track. He thinks it remained in position until the trucks of the first passenger car struck it, when the axle broke, and the displaced portion of rail was broken into three pieces. These pieces were scarcely bent a particle, and seemed to have been cut off as with a knife.

Both these passengers express the highest commendation of the conduct of the officers of the train. They did all that men could possibly do.

A SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. Glidden and Mr. Moore raised a donation among the passengers for young Dietrich, amounting to $114, which they handed to Mr. Reilly, taking the following receipt:

Received, January 13, 1871, from Nixon Moore, J. H. French, and F. H. Glidden, on behalf of passengers on the Pacific express west, this day, one hundred and fourteen dollars, for use of Wm. Dietrich, newsboy, injured in an accident to-day.

JOHN REILLY,
Supe't Transp'n Pennsylvania Railroad.

CURES chapped faces, hands and lips—Glycermel of Roses.

ESTATE DISTRIBUTED.

Will of the late James McAuley, Esq.

The will of the late James McAuley, Esq., has been admitted to probate in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Register. Its provisions are as follows:

I, James McAuley, of the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, make the following will:

1. To Ebenezer W. Burney, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, I bequeath the sum of $2,000.

2. To Samuel M. Gillespie and Hannah Gillespie, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, I bequeath the sum of $1,000 each.

3. To Letitia Jackson, wife of George T. Jackson, and Samuel Jackson and George T. Jackson, Jr., sons of said Letitia and George T. Jackson, of New York, I bequeath the sum of $1,000 each.

4. To Maggie McBride and Mrs. Mary Morgan, of New York, I bequeath the sum of $1,000 each.

5. To Richard Hays, of Pittsburgh, I bequeath the sum of $5,000.

6. To Anna Hays, daughter of said Richard Hays, ten shares of the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh.

7. To Mary Jane Ballantine, wife of John Ballantine, of Allegheny county, Pa., I bequeath ten shares of the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh.

8. To John Crote, now with Spang, Chalfant & Co., I bequeath ten shares of the Birmingham Gas Company.

9. To the Home of the Friendless I bequeath fifty shares of the capital stock of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, twenty shares of which shall be used in the construction of the contemplated buildings for said Home, and the income of the remaining thirty shares of which shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home of the Friendless.

10. To the Home for Protestant Destitute Women I bequeath six mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, two of which bonds shall be used in the construction of the buildings now being erected for said Home in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, and the income of the remainder of which bonds shall be used in the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Home.

11. To the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, I bequeath and give fourteen shares of the capital stock of the Allegheny City Gas Company, and all that certain farm situated in Findley township, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, the income of which shall be appropriated toward the support and maintenance of the inmates of said Asylum.

12. To John Magoffin, of Allegheny City and county, I bequeath one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh; twenty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Pittsburgh; and thirty shares of the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh.

13. To George R. Duncan I bequeath thirty (30) shares of the capital stock of the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, and five (5) shares of the capital stock of the Eureka Insurance Company.

14. To James Mehaffey, I bequeath twenty (20) shares of the capital stock of the Western Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, and fifteen (15) shares of the capital stock of the Eureka Insurance Company.

15. To Alice Henry, formerly Spang, I bequeath (10) shares of the capital stock of the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh.

16. To my sisters, Margarette and Mary McAuley, I bequeath two hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Passenger Railway; three hundred and seventy-four shares of the capital stock of the Iron City National Bank; one hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Suspension Bridge Company; one hundred shares of the Pittsburgh Gas Company; all my household furniture, jewelry and plate, and the house and lot on Duquesne Way, in the city of Pittsburgh, in which I now reside.

17—All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, remaining after the above bequests and devises, and the payment of the collateral inheritance tax thereon, and the payment of my debts, I give and bequeath to Richard Hays, his successors and assigns, to have and to hold for and during the period of twenty (20) years on the following trusts, that is to say, that he, the said Richard Hays, his successors and assigns, shall pay the nett income of said residuum, during the said period of twenty (20) years to Mrs. Hester McAuley, of Essex county, New Jersey, who shall receipt therefor in her own name and appropriate said income, as she may think proper to the support and maintenance of Dr. John M. McAuley, and her, the said Hester McAuley, and the children of them, the Dr. John McAuley and Hester McAuley, and that at the expiration of said twenty years, said Richard Hays, his successors and assigns will transfer and convey said residuum to said Dr. John M. McAuley and their children or their heirs, provided that neither said residuum nor the income thereof shall be in the power of, or liable to any debt or debts, contracts or engagements made by said Hester McAuley or the children of them, the said Dr. John M. and Hester McAuley prior to the expiration of said period of the twrnty (20) years.

18. I constitute and appoint John Magoffin executor of the foregoing will.

In testimony of the execution of the foregoing, my last will and testament, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 26th day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JAMES MCAULEY. [SEAL.]

We, the undersigned, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses ot he foregoing will of James McAuley, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, on the 26th day of November, 1870.

R. MILLER, JR.,
DAVID M. LONG,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR.

Sworn January 12th, 1871.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Try it.

Man Killed on the Connellsville Railroad.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, as a construction train on the Connellsville Railroad was going west, the front truck of one of the cars ran off the track at or near Laurel Run Station. A man, name unknown, who was sitting on the car at the time, jumped off, and was killed by the fall. His remains were brought to the city last evening, and an inquest will be held this morning, when his name will likely be developed.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A paying investment can be found by purchasing from A. D. Simpson, Cross Cut, Lawrence county, Penna., one of those improved farms which he has for sale.

THE GUN TESTS.

Number of Shots Fired and to be Fired.

We have already stated the fact that Commodore R. B. Hitchcock, Inspector of Ordnance, U. S. N., is conducting a test at the Proving Grounds, at Wall's station, for the purpose of determining the relative merits of the old solid cast gun, and the hollow-cast, or Rodman principle. The guns used are fifteen inch calibre. The ordinary proof charges were first fired—being nine charges of No. 7 powder, three each of thirty-five, forty-five, and fifty-five pounds, with solid shot weighing four hundred and fifty pounds each. After the proof charges, the guns were charged with sixty pounds of mammoth powder, and a solid shot of four hundred and fifty pounds. The Navy Department has ordered the guns each to be fired five hundred and nine rounds. The solid cast gun has been discharged almost the required number of times, while there are yet over two hundred charges to be fired from the hollow-cast gun. The test will consume over 60,000 pounds of powder, while about 460,000 pounds of metal will be "badly damaged" in the operation. The test is a very important one, and the result will be looked for with interest.

The Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of City Councils will meet on Monday afternoon next for the purpose of organizing and digesting the appropriation ordinance. Col Phillips will be re-elected Chairman. The Controller has made out estimates of what will be required to operate the city affairs the coming year, but we have not been able to ascertain the amount. We have learned from outside sources, however, that they are less than last year by several thousand dollars, though they will still remain between six and seven thousand dollars.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Birmingham School Board meets next week.

At the Birmingham M. E. Church, South Side, a revival is in progress.

THE Miami Depot police are a very efficient set of officers.

HOUSECLEANING in a small way is being indulged in at present.

SOME of the finest school buildings in the State are located in Pittsburgh.

THE Ormsby Passenger Railway Company have decided as we learn, to charge only five cents.

DEPUTY MAYOR CARTWRIGHT, of East Liberty, had two common drunks before him yesterday.

OVER ten thousand dollars has been subscribed toward the building of a Market House in East Birmingham.

THE Finance Committe of Councils will likely take into consideration a reduction in the business tax the coming year.

THE Contributors to Dixmont Hospital will hold their annual meeting at the Institution this afternoon.

ALL the factories in the South Side boroughs which recently stopped for repairs have started again.

THE Pacific express on the Fort Wayne Railroad, east, was an hour behind time yesterday, but we are unable to state the cause of the delay.

THE robbery reported a few days since as having been perpetrated by John Roberts at Mercy Hospital, occurred at the St. Francis Hospital.

THE ice is moving in the upper "Yough," and there is a heavy gorge at Layton, one at the old dam at Buena Vista, and one at Coultersville.

ANTON LIBBENGER was arrested and taken before Justice Heisel, yesterday, and fined $10 and costs for disorderly conduct.

THREE BOYS went into the milk depot on Penn street, broke open the drawer and stole all the money in the shop.

TWO YOUNG MEN went into Moritz Strain's feed store, at 738 Penn street, and took $48 out of the till. One of them engaged the proprietor while the other took the money.

THE Pittsburgh and Birmongham Passenger Railway Company carry a great many passengers to and from the Union Depot, and Monongahela House.

"JUBILEE DAY" in nearly all the boroughs on the South Side. Reason, pay day for upwards of 600 mill hands, who have been on short "cash" allowances for the past month.

JAMES MACKEREL, of "Point" notoriety, was committed to the work house by the Mayor yesterday, on a charge of general worthlessness, for a term of six months.

A WATER PIPE on Fulton street, Allegheny, bursted Thursday evening, but no serious damage resulted therefrom. Superintendent Paul had men at work yesterday repairing the break.

THE report of Sister Borgia, in charge of the St. Paul's Roman Catholic Assylum, shows the expenditures during the month to have been $15,027 23, with an average number of 230 children.

THE corporators of the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company hope to have the road built and in running order by June next. Some $40,000 worth of the stock has already been subscribed.

HARRY WALLER was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Alderman Floyd on oath of Dennis Allen, who alleges that Harry obtained goods from him by false pretences. Harry was held to bail for trial.

FIRE MARSHAL BUTLER yesterday commenced an investigation into the causes of the fire in the Fifteenth ward, on the 23d of December. Several witnesses were examined. After which the investigation was postponed until next week.

THE managers of the Boarding House for working women announce that the institution is now ready to receive boarders at the merely nominal price of $2 50 per week. The "Home" is located at No. 25 Union avenue.

AT the beginning of next week, President Hughart, of the Connellsville Railroad, and party, will leave for the end of the line, which is expected to be at Ohio Pile Falls. Their mission is to prosecute the work as energetically as possible.

MICHAEL CONNORS, a laborer residing in the Twelfth ward, while at work for Patrick Duane, the contractor for the grading of Main street, Seventeenth ward, was seriously injured yesterday by the caving in of an embankment. His recovery is considered doubtful.

AS STATED in yesterday's issue, the funeral of the late Hon. John Covode will take place from his residence, at Lockport, at one o'clock to-day. Several Pittsburghers will leave on the mail train, Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral.

LIBERTY STREET, in the vicinity of the grain elevator building, presents a lively appearance every afternoon, in consequence of the drays, wagons, carriages, &c., that accumulate on the thoroughfare at this point, waiting for the freight trains on the roads crossing the street to get out of the road.

TRAVEL on the Birmingham passenger railway has been lighter for the past three weeks than it has been since the company first started in operation. The travel on Saturday last was less by one hundred passengers to each car than any previous Saturday for months.

MR. HUNTER, the efficient Street Commissioner yesterday had men employed scraping the Nicolson pavements. If the present condition of the streets continue long, we would not be surprised to hear, of people disappearing beneath the dark recesses of some of the pools which now adorn some of our most frequented thoroughfares.

RICHARD ACKLEY, a butcher, appeared before Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, yesterday, and alleged that Thomas Lighthill had visited his shop, and, after raising a disturbance, threatened to kill him when he caught him on the street. Lighthill was arrested on a charge of surety, and gave bail for Court.

THOMAS HENRY, colored, was released from the Work House on Thursday, having served out a term of thirty days given him by Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty. Yesterday he again came before Mayor Cartwright and asked to be returned to Claremont. His request was complied with and a commitment for sixty days made out against him. He belongs to Hagerstown, Md.

J. B. HEARD & CO., Merchants on Sixth street, have by their attorneys, C. B. M. Smith and S. M. Raymond, instituted suit in the District Court against the city for damages in the sum of $5,00, alleged to have been sustained by them in the robbery of their store on the night of December 7, 1870. It is held that the city is responsible because there was no officer on duty on that "beat" when the robbery was committed.

A MAN named Seibert in crossing the Allegheny river at a point opposite Twenty-seventh street, came near being drowned. He was returning from work in Pittsburgh to his home in Allegheny, about six o'clock last evening. The night being dark he wandered into a whole made by the ice men in cutting ice. He was rescued by a couple of boys. He lost his dinner bucket only.

THE Mayor received a telegram from Loveland, Ohio, last evening, requesting him to have a woman arrested who had run away from her husband at Cincinnati, taking with her $1,000 of her husband's money. Officer Dressler was entrusted with the case, but up to three o'clock this morning had not succeeded in arresting the woman.

THE officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will soon be in their new building, corner of Pike and Canal streets, a full description of which has already appeared in our columns. We observe that the workmen are about completing the finishing touches, and yesterday the up stairs offices were heated for experiment. The offices will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

OFFICER SARBER last evening brought to the lock-up a young man named George Weaver, charged before Alderman Donaldson, on oath of Mary Weaver, with wife desertion. It appears George settled a little litigation before the same Alderman a day or two since by marrying Mary, but failing to remain with her longer than about an hour after being married she sued him for desertion, with the result stated. A hearing will be held to-day.

THE weather yesterday was extremely mild and spring-like. The sun shone brightly, and the thermometer rose to summer heat. The passengers in our street cars rode comfortably along with open windows and doors, and in many private dwellings the windows were hoisted. Not a few tidy housekeepers were engaged in the unseasonable business of house cleaning. Last December we had a mild spell something similar to this, which was soon succeeded by a cold snap.

THE Secretary of the Clearing House Association makes the following statement of the business of the Association for the six months ending January 1, 1871:

Total amount of exchanges made for the six months ending January 1, 1871	$91,273,870 05
Total amount of balances received at counter of Safe Deposit Company	10,313,072 97
Total amount paid	10,313,072 97

MR. GEORGE J. WILSON, formerly of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, where he was well known and highly esteemed, died at the residence of his father, at Hazelwood, on Thursday morning, a victim of that fell disease—consumption. Mr. Wilson, who was just in the prime of life, had been suffering for years, and while his death was not unexpected, it has, nevertheless, caused the hearts of his relatives and friends to fill with sorrow. He will be buried at nine o'clock this morning.

RICHARD BARRETT, of Ashland, Lehigh county, was brought to this city last night in irons by Charles Roesler, U. S. Assessor of the 12th District. Batrett was indicted in 1868 for illicit distilling, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at court, failed to appear, and his bail was forfeited. He was subsequently arrested and succeeded in escaping, but from the manner in which he is ironed now, it is not probable he will escape. He was confined in the lock-up, but will be removed to the jail in the morning.

THURSDAY night, two young men called at the milk depot adjoining Taylor's tobacco factory, on Penn street, Ninth ward, and called for some milk. A twenty-five cent piece was tendered in payment for the two glasses of the lacteal fluid, and just as the young girl who was waiting on the strangers, opened the drawer to make the change, one of the young men thrust his hand into the till and seizing a handful of money, decamped, his companion following. The girl was too much frightened to give an alarm, and so the rascals escaped with their booty, some nine or ten dollers.

"POLK" HARKINS was an occupant of a cell in the Watch House last night. "Polk," it will be recollected, was charged before Mayor Brush several months since with assault and battery. When the officers went to arrest him, he jumped into a skiff and rowed down the Ohio river. The warrant was afterwards given into the hands of Officer Mackrell and yesterday his eyes fell upon "Polk." The latter was not injured in the least by the concussion and instead of quietly succumbing tore the warrant from the officers hand and "went for" him. "Polk" was squelched however, and lodged in the lock-up and this morning, will be sent to Claremont for a lengthy term.

THE duties of Depot Master Butler are of the most responsible character. That officer is kept busy all the time, so large is the number of trains now arriving and departing from the Union Depot, over which he has to exercise a supervision. Thirty passenger trains arrive and depart on the main line daily. In addition to which there are eighteen on the Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, sixteen on the Pan Handle, and twenty on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, making a total of eighty-four passenger trains. Of course several of these trains depart during the night, but the majority leave in the day time, when Mr. Butler is on duty. Then, again, the yard tracks on the east of the depot are constantly filled with freight and coal trains, and these alone require considerable of Mr. Butler's attention. It is pleasing, therefore, to know that the position is so acceptably filled by Mr. Butler.

BEFORE Justice F. A. Klein, of Sharpsburg, yesterday a hearing took place in a case of assault and battery against Joseph Brewer—William Rehbein, prosecutor—and also in the case of Anna Brewer, charged with aggravated assault and battery on oath of the same prosecutor. Rehbein is a carpenter, and is building a house for Brewer. The circumstances of the case are somewhat singular, and we therefore give them: Rehbein, it seems, took some wood belonging to defendants, and burned it in a fire in the new house to dry the plastering, and the defendants manifested a desire, in consequence, to set the contract aside. Brewer locked up the door of the house and refused to allow the carpenter to complete the work. A dispute then arose, during which Brewer "lampooned" Rehbein and Mrs. B. reinforced her husband, and dealt Rehbein a blow on the forehead with a large stick of wood. A stormy time was had in the office of the magistrate, and all efforts to compromise the matter failing, the justice held them each in $300 bail to answer at Court.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Thomas, a colored man, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Joseph Smith, was placed on trial. The accused was charged with having attacked the prosecutor on Christmas night, in Allegheny, with a razor, inflicting several severe wounds upon him. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty of the felony but guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor. Sentence deferred.

Robert and David Crommie, indicted for "fraudulently and unlawfully assigning, secreting, conveying and otherwise disposing of their property," with intent to defraud Joseph S. Finch & Co., their creditors, were next placed on trial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendants pay one-half the costs, and M. Heardman, the prosecutor, the remaining half.

M. Stadtfield, against whom there were two indictments for larceny was next placed on trial. In one case it was alleged that the accused had feloniously taken household furniture, the property of Catharine McNary, of the value of $450, and in the other with stealing a clock and other articles of the value of ten dollars. It appears that Mrs. McNary was in jail, having been directed by the Grand Jury to pay the costs in a case in which she was prosecutrix, and during the time she was incarcerated her husband took the goods and sold them to the defendant for sixty dollars. The indictments each contained two counts, one charging the larceny and the other receiving stolen goods. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Cornelius O'Brien, indicted for assault and battery, was the next case taken up. His wife being the prosecutrix signified a willingness to withdraw the prosecution, and the District Attorney asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant directed to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Stadtfield, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Caroline McNary, a plea of *nolo cotenedre* was entered. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Com. vs. Mary Parcell,	Com. vs. Henry Weisner,
Com. vs. Anthony Snyder,	Com. vs. S. O. Bonham.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. Rogers,	Com. vs. W. H. Stagely,
Com. vs. John Neibauer,	Com. vs. N. Shepley,
Com. vs. G. S. Lentz,	Com. vs. Wm. Farley,
Com. D. B. Ferguson,	Com. vs. Charles Lutz,
Com. vs. C. W. Rush,	Com. vs. James Hudspeth,
Com. vs. James Johnston,	Com. vs. Frank McCoy,
Com. vs. Henry Weisner,	Com. vs. John Meyers,
Com. vs. O. C. Freth,	Com. vs. Hugh Murphy,
Com. vs. Philip Bessinger et al.	Com. vs. Henry Kennawey,

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the First National Bank of Meadville vs. The Pittsburgh and Forest County Lumber Company, previously reported on trial, had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of McClelland vs. Adams Express Company, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

The next case taken up was that of Hardin vs. Semple & Pennock; action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

The case of MsGinnis vs. McGinnis, previously reported on trial before Judge Stowe, had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Ask your druggist for it.

Colemans's Opera House—The Opening.

It seems to be settled that Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq will play the opening engagement at Coleman's new Opera House, which is receiving the finishing touches. Some months ago these artists would probably have proved a special attraction, but, although they have not yet appeared in Pittsburgh, so thoroughly have the critics made Mr. Fechter known here, that it cannot be disputed that there are others whose appearance in connection with the opening of the new house would be awaited with a livelier interest. This artist has had a battle to fight, a rather severe one, in some respects, and it cannot be said that he has been completely successful; in New York, probably, the reverse may be said to have been the fact. In Boston, while he has his admirers, we infer that he is not universally popular. As between him and Jefferson, or Wallack even, certainly as between him and Booth—although this artist has been many times and recently before Pittsburgh audiences—or Forrest, even in his old age, it is not probable that he would prove the favorite. Nevertheless, Pittsburgh will be even generous, and the artist, who has been engaged at the opening, and the New House together, will probably create quite an awakening, and we hope draw out full audiences.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Try it.

READ! READ!—I will sell the balance of my stock of Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns at auction cost, in order to close out the stock. This will afford an opportunity to further a useful, luxuriant and almost indispensable house garment at a very low price. L. R. Putnam, 72 Fifth avenue.

THE MOUNTAIN SEMINARY.—The twenty-seventh session of this favorite school, located at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, opens on the 9th of next month. It has a full corps of the most efficient teachers, under direction of Mr. L. J. Grier, an experienced teacher.

CURES chapped faces, hands and lips—Glycermel of Roses.

THE HOME BITTERS.—Doctors sometimes disagree, but they apear to be unanimous in their testimony as to the merits of the "Home Bitters," recommending it as a safe and efficient tonic and stimulant. There are many preparations of this kind in the market, but none, we believe, so highly commended by the medical fraternity as the one above mentioned. It is a good thing to have in the house.

ALLECHENY.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

Acknowledgments—The Home Ready for Boarders.

The committee appointed to receive books, papers, etc., for the Boarding Home for Working Women, at No. 25 Union avenue, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: J. L. Reed & Son, nine volumes; John W. Pittock, thirty-five excellent and suitable volumes; Editor *Freiheits Freund*, twelve pamphlets; Dr. Jacobus, four commentaries; R. S. Davis & Co., fifteen full volumes and one framed motto; Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Webster's Dictionary and other volumes; P. & A. Bible Society, one large and twelve medium sized Bibles; Allen, Bakewell & Co., labels; W. G. Johnston & Co., one ream paper, 1,000 envelopes, ink, twenty-four penholders, box of pens and one portfolio; DAILY COMMERCIAL, *Gazette*, *Freiheit's Freund*, *Presbyterian Banner*. As the Secretary's report must be completed on Saturday evening, the committee again respectfully urge those who have promised donations of books, stationery, maps, pictures, etc., to send them at once to No. 96 Federal street, so that they may receive credit in the report.

This "Home" is now ready for boarders. Its superior advantages will be apparent to all. A comfortable Christian home, with night school and library, where all have an opportunity of self-improvement gratuitously presented. The price of boarding ($2.50 per week) is merely nominal, to cover expenses. Further inquiries may be made at 33 Anderson street, 18 Union avenue, or 96 Federal street.

CURES chapped faces, hands and lips—Glycermel of Roses.

Shocking Accident.

A young man named John Douglass met with a very serious accident yesterday morning at the Point Saw Mill of Messrs. Richey & Finkbaine, First ward. It appears that shortly after the mill started John Douglass was engaged in working about a large circular saw. While removing a slab which had been cut from a log, his foot slipped, and he was thrown with great violence against the saw, which was revolving at the time with fearful rapidity. In falling, his leg struck the saw, and in a moment the bone was literally sawed through in an oblique manner from a few inches above the knee to near the hip, leaving the limb hanging by a mere shred of flesh. The machinery was stopped in a few seconds, but not in time to avert the fearful accident. The workmen in the mill immediately removed the injured man to the residence of his parents, at No. 73 Belmont street, in the Fifth ward, and the services of Drs. Husselton and Mabon secured. The physicians, after a brief consultation, decided to attempt to save the limb, when they obtained a fracture box and skillfully bandaged the limb. There is but litte prospect, however, that the limb can be saved. Dr. Leasure was also summoned in the afternoon, and everything will be done for the unfortunate man.

GLYCEREEL OF ROSES. Ask your druggist for it.

The Poor Farm.

The new Board of Directors of the Poor, accompanied by the Mayor and a number of other city officials, visited the Poor Farm yesterday morning. They inspected the building throughout, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the cleanliness of the building, and the order which prevailed. After the party had examined the Farm, they met in one of the rooms of the building for the purpose of transacting any business that might be brought before them. Mrs. Karnes, who has been holding the position of matron at the Farm for a number of years, was re-elected by acclamation. A reselution was offered and carried that Dr. Smith, the newly elected physician enter upon his duties at once, instead of April next, as has been the usual custom. It was also decided to advertise for proposals for supplies at the Farm during the year, as it is thought a great saving in expenses can be thus effected. The party, after partaking of an excellent repast, returned to the city.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Try it.

A Pitiable Case.

An old man named Patrick Kelley was picked up on Ohio street last evening, and conveyed to the Mayor's office. He stated that he came to this country from Scotland twelve years ago, in answer to a letter from one of his children. When he arrived in this country he was unable to find the place and has been traveling all through the country in search of his children but failed to find any clue to their whereabouts. He has been in almost every State, and managed to eke out an existence by working on railroads and canals. He came to this city a few days ago and being unable to work any longer wandered about the city, sleeping in sheds and stations at nights. The Directors of the Poor have taken him in charge, and he will be sent to the Poor Farm to-day.

CURES chapped faces, hands and lips—Glycermel of Roses.

G. A. R. Fair.

Post No. 88, G. A. R., are making extensive preparations for their coming fair to be held at Barr's Hall, Diamond, commencing February 6th. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief fund of the soldiers' widows orphans. The members of this Post have heretofore relieved much suffering among the class named out of their private purses and the treasury of No. 88, take this means of replenishing their fund.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Try it.

SOUTH SIDE.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of East Birmingham was held yesterday, Friday evening, at seven o'clock, Burgess Jones presiding.

Present—Messrs. Hahn, Haberman, Thomson, Jones, Larkins and Wharton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee appointed to examine the sewer assessments, reported that the claim of Mr. Hastings for the construction of the Eighteenth street sewer and the committee recommend that it be paid. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Haberman moved that bonds bearing six per cent. interest be issued in payment of the Hastings claim, and also that six per cent. bonds, bearing date January 1, 1871, be issued to pay for the construction of lateral sewers, said bonds to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Board. Adopted.

An ordinance granting to the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company over Sarah street was presented, and, on motion of Mr. Jones, it was laid over until the next regular meeting.

On motion of Mr. Haberman, a warrant was ordered for the amount of Mr. Patterson's bill.

Bill of J. R. Weldin & Co. for stationery, for $6 50, was presented and ordered to be paid.

An ordinance providing for licensing bill posters was read and laid over.

Mr. Jones moved that property owners be exempt from paying for flag-stone crossings. Laid over.

Mr. Jones, from the Street Committee, called the attention of Councils to the fact that the appropriations for the year had been exhausted, and suggested the propriety of the new appropriation being made immediately.

Mr. Burgess recommended that a new appropriation for the Hose company be made. The matter was deferred to the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Frank Mayo's benefit last evening was not so largely attended as the merits of the actor deserved, but those who were present enjoyed a fine performance. "Julius Cæsar" was well given, Mr. Mayo's rendering of the character of *Caius Cassius* being very fine. Messrs. Gotthold and Gossin of the company also did excellently. Mr. Mayo will personate *Tom Badger*, in the drama of "The Streets of New York," at the matinee this afternonn, and also in the the evening.

VARIETIES.—The Ali Ben Abdallah Arabs and the other great performers of Manager Aim's fine company will appear at the matinee this afternoon, giving an entertainment never equalled in this city. As usual, with this house, a bill of special attractions will be given to-night.

ORPHANS FAIR.—The basement of the Cathedral is thronged nightly with the benevolent and the seekers after pleasure. The Pittsburgh Quartette Club have volunteered their services for this evening, and will sing a number of beautiful pieces.

Homes for the People.

Our readers should bear in mind that Monday is the day fixed for opening the subscriptions to the stock of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company. We are informed that many of the foremost men of the city have expressed their intention of subscribing, some of them to quite large amounts. It is desirable, however, that the stock shall be diffused among the people, and to this end it will be required to be paid in by monthly instalments through three or four years. This condition will enable those of limited means to subscribe liberally. We advise all who wish to secure an interest in this substantial company to make sure of it by subscribing at once.

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by All Grocers. TThs

For Sale.

Large church organ, Mason & Hamlin, rosewood case, having two banks keys, 4 sets reeds, eight stops, automatic bellows, &c. Having taken it as a debt, and having no use for it, will sell it for $250, being less than half the original cost. For further information address Box "F.," Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TThs

A Well Kept Hotel.

Such is the universal opinion of those who have stopped for a time at the St. James, on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot. The house is furnished throughout in a very handsome manner, the best rooms are complete in every detail, with everything in order, and neatness reigns in all its splendor of comfort for the traveler, or those who in visiting this city, would wish for a hotel where they can stop and rest, and have their meals at all hours of the day or night, at a nominal charge. Such a hotel is the St. James, it is kept on the European plan, and the finest that the market affords is always furnished in abundance. The very popular and enterprising proprietor, Mr. J. K. Lanahan, spares no pains or effort on his part to cater for the many guests who visit his house. Every information is given travelers as to routes, time of departure and arrival of trains, and its close proximity to the depot makes it also a desirable place to stop at. The traveler can always find at the St. James every accommodation for themselves and their families. A call will satisfy them that this is a house well kept.

Those Silks.

Just received, an elegant line of black silks:
Cachmire de Soire,
Cachmire d'Amerique,
Bellons, Lyons and other celebrated makes, which we offer at lowest possible prices. James B. Heard & Co., No. 52 Sixth street (late St. Clair).

Housekeepers.

We offer a choice stock of table linens at reduced prices. Some beautiful striped damasks at 75 cents. Good linen damasks at 37½ cents. James B. Heard & Co.

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TThs

Find Everything Desirable

In the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. It will sew anything from finest lawn to a piece of sole leather, without injury. TThs tf

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TTS

Beautiful Statuettes.

The most novel and in every design, can be procured at the China Palace, R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

In Looking for Holiday presents,

Examine the Weed Sewing Machine, at 116 Market street, before you decide. No present can be more acceptable for a mother, sister or wife. TThs tf

French and English China.

In every style and price, is now open for purchasers to examine and select from. R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

The Most Complete Sewing Machine

Offered is the Weed. Call at the agency, 116 Market street, and try it yourself. TThs tf

Family China and Stone Ware,

Of every quality and style, can be procured at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china palace, 100 Wood street, cheaper than any place in this city.

Have You Bleeding at the Lungs?

This is a serious affliction, whether it is inconsiderate or not, because it is a premonotary symptom of some more formidable disease of the lungs, and we know of no remedy of equal power for its cure to be compared with DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which not only heals and cures the ulcerated lungs but at the same time restores the general health and strength of the body. Most medicines are weakening in their effects. Not so with DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE; it heals as it goes, and it strengthens while it is curing the most violent cough, one or two doses of which is often sufficient. The former editor of the *Evening Mail* was cured of a violent cough by only two doses of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, and it did so without weakening or sickening him or stopping him one hour from his usual occupation. No remedy has ever been discovered for coughs and pulmonary diseases equal to DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Call at the Doctor's medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and he will examine your lungs and tell you all about it. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. Price $1 50 per bottle. MWS

China Ware for Every One

Can be procured at cheaper rates and in better quality at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china palace, 100 Wood street.

THE CELEBRATED

HOME

Stomach Bitters

Endorsed by More Leading Physicians Than Any Other Bitters Ever Offered to the Public.

Every Physician in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who has examined the formula by which they are prepared, both Allopathy as well as Homeopathy, acknowledges the HOME BITTERS to be superior to any other tonic or stimulant in the country.

Every Family Should have a Bottle.

Read what that eminent and accomplished chemist, Prof. OTTO WUTH, says of these Bitters:

Messrs. JAS. A. JACKSON & CO.,—Gentlemen: I have examined sample of your Home Stomach Bitters, and am fully convinced that it has all the properties claimed by you. I have been shown the receipt according to which it is compounded, and, as far as I could ascertain by careful analysis, I have no doubt but that it is prepared strictly according to that formula, which embraces a variety of the best vegetable tonics known in the Pharmacopeia.

Yours respectfully, O. WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

I have seen a Formula of the Home Bitters, and judging from the ingredients I believe it excels all others as a Tonic, Invigorator and Recuperant; also a preventative to Miasmatic Fevers. The ingredients are simple, yet when combined, they make a grand remedial agent.

WM. CLOWES, M. D.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

For Sale by all Respectable Druggists and Grocers.

E. J. ROBERTS,
Wholesale Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
NO. 74 WOOD STREET,
ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers..........HENDERSON & CANNING.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 14, 1871, MAYO MATINEE. For performance Boucicault's drama,

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY EVENING, the popular young actor,

Mr. FRANK MAYO,

Will appear for the last time in Boucicault's great five act drama,

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Monday evening, first time here of Augustine Daly's great play of UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.................Manager.

GREAT POPULAR MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, 2.30—GREATEST SATURDAY NIGHT BILL YET.—Varieties and Theater all at one admission. All the FOUR GREAT TROUPES appear—Ali-Ben-Abdallah Troupe—11 Real Arabs; the Ethiopian Minstrels, 10 in number; the Variety Troupe of 20 Male and Female Artists. Last night of the Menagerie and Drama.
Monday another new Troupe appears.

THE PILGRIM

Will Open at the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, January 19, at 8 o'clock.

This, the Grandest Display of Art, Music and Transition Scene in any part of the world, has a glorious record. Was sustained in 300 Exhibitions in New York, 100 in Boston, 100 Baltimore and 140 Philadelphia.
J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

ORPHANS' FAIR,

Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION........................25 CENTS.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

Eighth U. P. Church,
COR. VAN BRAAM AND LOCUST STS.,
FOR BENEFIT OF BUILDING FUND.
Open Every Afternoon and Evening
tt

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
Podophyllin Pill
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
MARASMUS,
OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.
REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,
TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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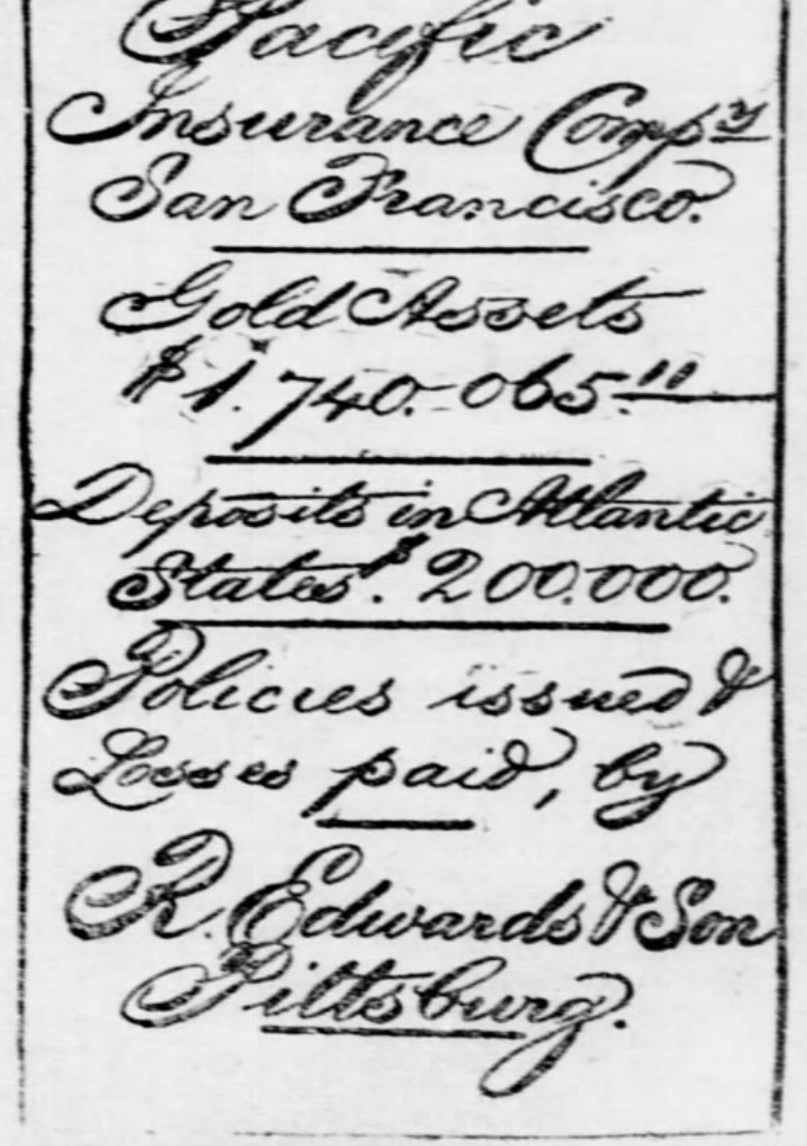

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AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE
AND
Stocks! Stocks!

A. Leggate's
Real Estate and Stock Exchange,
159 Federal St., Allegheny,
Will hold its Regular Weekly Session on
Monday, January 16, at 7 1-2 O'Clock,

A very attractive list of CITY PROPERTY will be presented to the notice of intending buyers.

The following FIRST-CLASS STOCKS will be sold by Auction.

90 shares Allegheny Gas Co.;
38 shares Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—TUESDAY EVENING, January 24th, at 7½ o'clock, on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by order of JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, will be sold the Book accounts, Choses and Rights in Action, Oil and other Stocks or Property late of C. F. MANKEDICK, a Bankrupt. A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE
AT AUCTION.

The CALVERT IRON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE will offer for sale on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 30th, 1871, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, their ROLLING MILLS and other property, situate on Boyle street, near Fort avenue, in the city of Baltimore. The Lot fronts on Boyle street 280 feet, running back 175 feet to an alley.

The MACHINERY is nearly new and of the most approved description.

The main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes near the property, and the Wharves are but three squares distant. Cumberland bituminous coal is delivered by railroad within one square of the works. An unfailing supply of pure water is furnished by the artesian well.

Circulars giving full description of the property, with view and plans, will be sent on application.

The property can be examined at any time prior to sale. Terms—One-fourth cash, and balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest and approved security.

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COMMISSION STABLES,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

STOCK SALES.

BANK AND BRIDGE STOCKS, NO. 78 SMITHFIELD STREET PROPERTY—TUESDAY EVENING, January 17th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 106 Smithfield street,
5 shares M. and M. National Bank;
5 shares Fifth Avenue Bank;
5 shares Duquesne Bank;
8 shares Keystone Bank;
10 shares Ewalt Bridge Co.
Also, that valuable Business Property now occupied by the Pittsburgh Gas Co. office, being the excellent three-story Brick Building, No. 78 Smithfield street, at corner of Diamond street. The Lot is 20 feet front on Smithfield street and 60 feet in depth along Diamond street. This is the most central and commanding situation, for any business, can be obtained in the city.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

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